The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,345—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. [illegible]ews	27th „
† GANGES	4352	[illegible]	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gad[illegible]	10th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. De[illegible]	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „

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The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

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Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschng	4,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 28, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th July at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 30th June, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
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Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848.
LIFE OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

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First insertion .... Rs. 5
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First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. 4
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	"

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,312½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	8 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	..	200	...	4 pr. ct.	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,755
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,090	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	495
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	890
David Mill	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	520
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	540
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	655
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,609
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	980
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	202 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	295
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	765
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	770
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	612 1-2
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,090	dvd Rs.50	640
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	.	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	201
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Lt.	500	200	200	11	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Manuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	380
Munmar M	00	250	a	15	220
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,115

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,510
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	181
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	[illegible]	150
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	251	100	dvd Rs11	326½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 8-10m., 7-23a. Low water, 1-13m., 1-47a.
POLO., 4-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, Worlee, on Saturday next at 4. p.m., (weather permiting).

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mobed Jamshedji Perozshah Nalladaru in Gujerati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society. Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m., Subject :—Prayers in the Zoroastrian Religion.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar per extra steamer Warora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-day.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be redgulate at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 7 at 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

SHROFF BRO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.—We are distributing with to-day's issue a circular from Messrs. Shroff Brothers, giving particulars regarding goods available at the Clearance Sale to be held by them from Friday ,1st July. The entire stock is to be offered for sale at great reduction in price in order to make room for New Season's goods.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Arthur Forbes, an apprentice, aged nineteen years, employed on board the steamship Andriana, was, on Tuesday evening, working in the forehold of the ship, and while attempting to get out of the way of a plank, which had slipped from a sling, he tripped and fell, striking his head against the side of the ship. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He has been detained in the hospital.

FOOTBALL.—United Service Football Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana :—Back—Vining, R. N. three-quarter backs—Losh, Vines, Tucker, R. I. M.; J. Tor, R. N.; half-backs—Garwood and Richardson; forwards—Grover, Meynell, Markham, K. S. L. I.; Waller, Daldy, 21st B. I.; Christie, R. I. R.; Huddleston, Farewell, R. I. M.; Colored jerseys to be worn. The following who will please wear white jerseys will represent the Civilians :—Full back—Kemp; three-quarter backs—Thornton, McCausland, Skene, and another; half-backs—Scott and Williamson; forwards—Moore, Dodgson, Economo, Edie, Wood, Murray, Sheepshanks, and Turner.

A SERVANT ON RS. 4 OFF WITH RS. 700.—Dagrooram Balmukand, a moonim of the firm of Kunnelal, Ventkuttall, at Cazee Syed Street, has reported to the police that he entrusted one Rama, a servant of the firm with Rs. 700, directing him to pay it over to the firm of Goolabroy Moolchund at Nagdevi Street, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. As the servant did not return, complainant became suspicious, and on going to the firm of Goolabroy Moolchund, ascertained that no money had been paid to that firm by any one on behalf of the complainant's firm. The accused had been in the service of the firm for the past eight months on a salary of Rs. 4 per mensem. The money in question was all in silver.

TAKING THREE WATCHES AND BUYING ONE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Vinayak Kessoo a native of Sevardhan in the Janjira State, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with theft of two metal watches of the value of Rs. 23, belonging to Mr. Walter Charpie, watchmaker. The accused went to the complainant's shop on the pretence of buying a watch and some watches having been shown to him he chose one out of them. He demanded the usual guarantee letter, and while the form was being filled in by Mr. Charpie the accused stole two watches, one of which he concealed in his *dhotur* and the other in his umbrella. Mr. Charpie's attention having been drawn to the watch in the *dhotur*, a police sepoy was called in, and on a search the other watch was found in the umbrella. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST MILL EMPLOYES.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Todman prosecuted Guffoor Vazier and Cassim Shaik Dowlat, the former a storekeeper, and the latter a police ramosee, employed in the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel Road, charging them with theft as servants of a tin of kerosine oil valued at Re. 1-4, the property of the mills, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. On a certain information previously received, Inspector Todman proceeded to a chawl on Haines Road on the evening of the 25th instant and searched the room occupied by accused Ramose and found a tin of kerosine oil belonging to the mill company concealed therein. On being questioned by the Inspector, the ramosee replied that the tin was given to him by the first accused who was a storekeeper in the mills. The latter individual was then arrested in his house and both the accused were taken to the Commissioner of Police, who ordered them tobe placed before a magistrate. The accused were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPLICATION FOR TRANFER OF A CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. D. D. Davur, barister-at-law, instruced by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied that the case in which Mr. Shavakshaw Hormusji Billimoria charged Mr. Cursetji Dinshaw Bolton with refamation and using a forged document, be transferred to the Mazagon Police Court. It appeared that the case was originally tried by Mr. Webb, while he was presiding at the Esplanade Police Court, as Third Presidency Magistrate, but since his transfer to the Mazagon Police Court as Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, he intimated to the parties that owing to pressure of work in his court he would take up the case on the understanding that the case did not occupy more than three hearings and that both parties consented to his hearing the case. The complainant having objected to the case being transferred from the Esplanade to the Mazagon Police Court on the ground of inconvenience and expense, the present application was made to Mr. Slater. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, opposed the application. After hearing the arguments of both sides, the magistrate held that it was to the benefit of both parties that the case should be transferred to Mr. Webb's court for disposal. Mr. Webb's objection in regard to pressure of work in his court had recently been removed by relieving him of some part of his work. The magistrate ordered the case to be transferred to Mr. Webb.

THE CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to this fund, which was started about thirteen years ago with the view of affording assistance to poor Parsee students, was held on Tuesday evening at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama in Bell Lane. On the motion of Dr. Ardasir Pestonjee Cama, Mr. N. R. Ranina was called to the chair. Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the zealous honorary secretary of the fund, read the report for the last thee years, 1895-97, from which it appeared that the death of one of the members of the managing committee, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, was a great loss to the fund and was duly recorded in the books. Another member, Mr. Framjee Maneckjee Cama, having gone to China, the two vacancies on the committee were filled up by nominating Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petti and Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C. I. E. A sub-committee was appointed to make enquiries and distribute books to poor and deserving students free of charge. Thus in 1895 books of the value of Rs. 599 were given free to 837 poor students; in 1896, books of the value of Rs. 593 were given to 840 students; and in 1897, books of the value of Rs. 484 were given to 627 students. Besides this, books were provided free to students attending several of the educational institutions. Monthly scholarships of small values were also provided to other students to enable them to prosecute their studies. It appeared from the accounts prepared by Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, the honorary treasurer, that the income of the fund during the period of report was Rs. 4,515, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,905, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,269 in hand. The report and the accounts were approved and adopted. Thanks were voted to the managing committee, to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama for allowing the use of his office for holding the meeting, and to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th June, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 1 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·681
Temperature of the Air......degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer......	78·0
Dew Point......	76·4
Relative humidity of Air......	·815
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)......	76·3
General Directions of wind*......	W, WSW, SW, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*......miles	312
Fall of Rain......	0·02
Total fall during month......	24·81
„ year......	25·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th inst.	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 28.

10 p.m.	78·6

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 29.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	82·5

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. There were also present Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, K. N. Kabraji, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. N. Bahadurji.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE STATIONS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that the agreement entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for establishing and maintaining telephonic communication with the Municipal telephone stations for three years expired on 31st March 1898; and that he wrote to the company with a view to ascertain whether the company would make any reduction in the present rates. The manager of the company informed him that the directors regret that they are unable to make any further reduction considering that the rate charged for Municipal connections has been twice reduced and is now lower by Rs. 25 for each than their ordinary business rate. The letter stated that the rates harged to the Municipality are Rs. 170 per annum for every connection south of a line drawn from Worli point to the existing Dadar telephone station and Rs. 250 per annum for every connection north of that line; the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation was requested to an agreement being entered into with the company for a period of three years from 1st April 1898 on the above terms; and adding that the total number of Municipal connections at present is 48 3 of which are charged at Rs. 250 and the rest at Rs. 175 each.

Mr. Roughton remarked that considering the high rates charged by the Telephone Company, it would be well for them to consider the advisability of having telephone communication of their own. It should be remembered that the Telephone Company was working under the aegis of the Municipality. Mr. Roughton then moved that the contract with the Telephone Company be renewed for one year only, and that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain and report to the Standing Committee what would be the cost of establishing telephonic communications of their own and what would be the annual charge for the maintenence of such communication and establishment.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Mr. Vincent thought that by adopting the suggestion of Mr. Roughton they would be shut out from the use of the telephone line of the company, which would be very inconvenient in the case of a fire and similar events.

Dr. Bahadurji observed that the difficulty suggested by Mr. Vincent did not really exist, because the Telephone Company depended upon the Municipality for some of the concessions it enjoyed, and would therefore work in harmony.

Dr. Viegas was opinion that the suggestion of Mr. Roughton was impracticble. A limited system of communication would not serve their purpose.

Mr. Roughton seid that the right of affixing brackets to house-properties belonged to the Municipality and it had been leased to the company. If the Municipality chose the wires might be removed from the houses.

Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, having been referred to on the point, said that he had no recollection of such a reserving clause in the lease.

Mr. Roughton said that there were English and Indian authorities to show that the right of attaching brackets to houses was a municipal one. He believed if the lease was turned up it would be found that the right had been reserved to the Municipality. Mr. Justice Bayley in Bombay, following on Mr. Justice Stephens in London, had held that "telegraphic" included "telephonic"; therefore the right of attaching brackets was reserved to the Municipality.

Mr. Cuffe suggested that the Committee should renew the agreement with the Telephone Company for one year only, and should not at this stage go into the question of having a separate system and establishment of their own.

Mr. Roughton having accepted the suggestion, the second part of his proposition was withdrawn with the consent of the meeting, and the resolution thus modified was carried.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The weekly summary of births and deaths in the city having been laid on the table,

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya remarked that he found from one of the daily returns of mortality that there were 27 "old cases under inquiry." He failed to understand the significance of that remark, which, he thought, ought to be explained.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed drew attention of the Commissioner to a number of non-resident and unknown cases in the daily returns. In the middle of May and beginning of June the number of such cases was one or two, but the last figure had risen to 27. He was inclined to think that those cases increased because the house-owners wanted to avoid disinfection of their premises when cases of plague were found out, and the subordinates were induced not to register the residences of such cases. It had come to his knowledge that within the last week nearly eight cases of pneumonic type of plague occurred, which would be traced from one case to another at Mandvie. Considering the virulence of this type of cases, it was highly inadvisable to put down such cases as non-resident and unknown.

Mr. Vincent remarked that he had noticed 15 or 16 deaths under the heading of "Non-resident and unknown," and on his making inquiries through the police, reports of only 2 or 3 persons having died in the streets were brought to him. He inquired the reason for such difference, and he was told something about "debit side" and "credit side" of cases and deaths.

Dr. Katrak suggested that the new plague organisation should, as early as possible, publish a statement regarding the measures which they intended to adopt in the future. The people would be less inclined to conceal cases of plague on being assured that the new measures would not be so harsh as the previous ones.

After some further discussion, the statement was recorded.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Edaljee Dadabhai, a Parsee, aged 30, stood charged with committing house-breaking with the intent to commit theft on the 25th April last. Mahadevrao Withoba, clerk, examined by the Clerk of the Crown, said that in April last he lived in a hut adjoining the Hindu Plague Hospital at Chowpatty. About half-past 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th April, he went out of the hut locking up the door from outside. About 10 o'clock on receipt certain information, he returned to his hut, and found that the door was lying down in the ground, his clothes and other things scattered on the room. The box was broken open, and a small paper-box that was placed in it, and which contained one rupee and ten annas, was found lying on the ground. The money was found missing. Underneath the big box was found an iron instrument called *chinee*, which was something like a chisel, which did not belong to the complainant. A Hindu ward-boy, attached to the hospital, deposed that he was asked by the complainant to look after his door, and as he found it open on the morning in question after the complainant had left the hut, he entered it and found that the prisoner was inside. He asked the prisoner why he came there, and he said that he was sent there by the owner named Cursondas. Witness thereupon seized the prisoner, who gave him five or six blows with an umbrella. He shouted out, and the doctor attached to the hospital came up, and made over the prisoner to the police. The prisoner in his defence said that a discussion took place between him and the ward-boy about a pot of water near the stand-pipe, and a scuffle having ensued, they both fell on the door, which was made of wooden frame and canvass, and which broke under their weight. His lordship having briefly summed up the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty by six against three.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said that he had not a shadow of a doubt that a majority of the jury were right in their verdict. In his lordship's opinion no other verdict could possibly have been found. With regard to the sentence, his lordship said that the prisoner was an old offender and such a hardened one, that he must pass a very severe sentence on the present occasion. The prisoner had been five times previously convicted, the first three convictions being for theft and possession of instruments for house-breaking and receiving stolen property. He was convicted in May 1888 for house-breaking, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the next conviction was in May, 1891, when he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The prisoner was released only in February last, and as he had committed the same offence it was quite clear that he must now pass a severe sentence, namely, transportation for ten years.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

ALTHOUGH the new French field gun has so far been tried only with surroundings of mystery, and has not been issued. except to certain regiments, among others to the 8th at Nancy, there is much talk of a complete reorganisation of the artillery branch of the Service by substituting a four-gun battery for the present battery of six guns. The "Progres Militaire" stoutly opposes any change in this direction, both on the ground that it would be foolish to complicate the training in the use of a new gun, with a complete change in the constitution of batteries, and that, though the gun is a quick-firer, its rapidity of fire will not necessarily be used, at least to the full extent. This seems to be the view taken also in Germany.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered......	24	67	26	1	26	53	25	12
Wednesday, June 29th	0	8	0	13	0	17	0	2
Total.......	24	75	26	61	26	70	25	14
Total fall to June 29th, 1897	12	59	12	06	13	63	13	85
Total fall to June 29th, 1896	27	42	26	95	29	25	2	0

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously Registered	37	19
On the 27th June 1898......	0	78
Total......	37	97

G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday 24th June 1898;—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	4	53	Nasik......	5	98
Raver	3	5	Deolali	6	61
Nimbora	4	91	Gholi	12	69
Bhadli	4	70	Nargaon	2	61
Jalgaon......	5	25	Warangaon......	3	48
Sirsoli	4	84	Holgi	2	72
Mhasawad	5	80	Mohol	0	35
Maheji	2	90	Madha	1	77
Pachora	3	35	Barsi Road	1	38
Kajgaon	2	85	Kem	2	40
Chalisgaon	2	65	Jeur	2	92
Naydongri	3	28	Pomalwari	3	72
Nandgaon	5	44	Diksal	4	16
Manmar	2	90	Lonauli......	35	64
Lasalgaon	1	86	Dhoad	1	78
Khervadi......	3	23	Talegaon	11	79

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·348	SSW	4	110·6	91·0	60	...	2·28	+0·55
Sirsa	29·399	WSW	9	111·3	90·5	46	...	0·87	—0·94
Delhi	29·457	W	8	109·7	92·5	40	...	0·40	—2·67
Agra	29·462	SE	10	111·0	89·9	66	...	0·24	—2·08
Cawnpore	29·576	SSE	9	108·0	76·6	93	0·58	5·87	...
Allahabad	29·559	WSW	14	108·6	75·3	95	1·14	4·81	—0·48
Jhansi	29·520	SW	7	108·7	79·7	67	0·15	1·97	—2·49
Jacobabad	29·317	SSE	8	112·7	83·0	68	...	..	—0·09
Karachi	29·440	WSW	17	90·4	82·0	77	..	...	—0·49
Jeypore	29·475	WSW	12	106·1	84·4	49	...	2·62	+0·35
Ajmere	29·505	SW	15	100·9	82·0	66	..	0·70	—1·43
Deesa	29·535	WSW	20	100·4	80·5	70	...	0·31	—1·57
Ahmedabad	29·569	SW	5	97·2	81·6	65	...	5·79	...
Bhuj	29·509	WSW	22	95·8	80·4	64	...	0·67	—1·19
Rajkot	29·563	SW	17	97·9	77·7	81	...	3·13	—1·38
Ghadechi	29·572	SSW	14	97·6	80·3	86	...	9·03	...
Veraval	29·567	SW	17	88·6	80·3	78	0·02	4·00	...
Neemuch	29·568	W	4	98·8	77·6	68	...	2·95	—0·94
Indore	29·612	W	4	87·7	74·1	81	...	5·63	—0·83
Saugor	29·588	WSW	...	95·3	69·6	93	3·14	9·21	+2·22
Jubulpore	29·580	WNW	9	96·5	70·6	94	1·48	3·88	—4·73
Hoshangabad	29·632	NE	6	88·7	73·2	98	1·21	3·27	—4·49
Khandwa	29·631	W	5	86·2	76·6	82	0·31	3·65	—2·07
Raipur	29·565	Calm.	5	97·9	75·6	88	1·08	5·77	—2·51
Nagpur	29·603	Calm.	9	96·7	74·1	88	0·35	6·45	—1·78
Amraoti	29·633	W	8	96·2	75·8	76	0·02	4·58	—1·82
Akola	29·625	W	11	92·9	78·8	59	...	4·14	—1·01
Surat	29·592	W	8	91·1	80·1	75	...	12·36	+2·85
Malegaon	29·624	WSW	14	87·9	74·1	68	0·15	3·79	—0·73
Bombay	29·658	WSW	14	87·4	78·1	81	0·16	24·95	+6·47
Poona	29·673	WSW	18	85·5	71·4	77	...	4·84	+0·29
Ahmednagar	29·673	WSW	6	84·3	70·4	83	0·08	2·62	...
Aurangabad	29·679	WSW	5	83·3	70·7	84	0·05	3·15	...
Sholapur	29·698	W	13	88·2	70·0	80	2·92	6·48	+1·62
Ratnagiri	29·689	WSW	6	83·4	74·9	83	1·33	43·70	+13·71
Belgaum	29·731	WSW	23	77·7	66·3	92	0·13	10·23	+3·03
Goa	29·736	W	16	86·0	74·4	95	1·89	27·64	...
Karwar	29·728	WNW	5	86·2	75·5	80	0·27	35·81	+3·08
Mangalore	29·759	WNW	4	86·8	79·4	79	0·02	37·53	+3·89
Calicut	29·786	Calm	5	86·7	75·5	85	0·14	31·79	—0·49
Cochin	29·809	WNW	M	87·5	76·1	82	0·63	30·32	+2·87
Bangalore	29·763	WSW	14	83·8	66·3	75	..	2·10	—1·21
Secunderabad	29·643	WSW	13	88·1	70·5	72	..	4·68	+0·04
Masulipatam	29·621	WNW	16	91·6	76·1	82	...	6·58	+1·21
Bellary	29·698	W	14	92·2	75·7	51	..	1·31	—0·45
Cuddapah	29·674	SW	G	92·0	77·9	77	...	1·11	—2·87
Madras	29·677	WNW	6	95·0	81·5	56	...	2·09	+0·08
Coimbatore	29·756	SW	7	92·4	72·1	78	...	0·78	—0·60
Trichinopoly	29·732	WNW	10	100·1	70·9	63	..	0·08	—1·46
Negapatam	29·713	NW	9	99·0	79·4	59	..	2·59	+0·94
Colombo	29·805	WSW	13	88·5	77·5	83	0·27	10·87	+3·76
Aden	29·681	SSW	7	96·3	84·3	81	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H = 0·08 (25·36) : G T H = 0·13 (27·38) ; St G H = 0·17 (26·70) ; C P = 0·16 (24·95).

SUMMARY.

There has been a rapid rise of pressure at Cawnpore and Allahabad, a brisk fall in Gujarat and at Surat and Bombay and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are south-easterly at Cawnpore and Jacobabad and south-westerly to north westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Veraval, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Sirsa, 28 at Bhuj, 24 at Deesa and 20 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 8° to 13° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and North West Provinces, and the minimum from 7° to 10° in excess in the Punjab. The highest temperature in the shade was 113 at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangolore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, and Karwar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (3·14") and Sholapur (2·92"), between one and two inches at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Ratnagiri and Goa, light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo, and a few drops at Mangalore, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Amraoti and Veraval. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, and the prospects along the coast continue to improve. The weather conditions are also favourable for rain in the Central and North-West Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. The observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon current in the centre of the Arabian Sea which had become weak must be again gradually increasing in force.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Wednesday: The Barometer has risen over the Gangetic Plain, north-east India and Burma, and continued to fall elsewhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid over West Bengal and the Gangetic plain depression has appeared over the north-west of the Bay, elsewhere there has not been much change in distribution, but what changes has occured is, a change towards more normal conditions, the wind has shifted to north-east of Saugor Island and Balasore and the directions are now cyclonic around northern half of Bay. The usual south-east winds are blowing up the Gangetic plain; south westerly winds asross north Bombay and Rajputana, and westerly winds across the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces. The force is very light over Bay and north-east India, higher than usual in Upper India and about the average elsewhere. Temperature has fallen except over Punjab; the heat during the past 24 hours has been less than usual over Sind Madras and the Deccan and Bengal, but elsewhere the mean temperature remains excessive, more particularly in the Punjab. The Highest maximum is hundred and seventeen and a half degrees at Peshawar. There has been a very fair rainfall over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Central parts of the country and the west of the Peninsula and rain seems likely to extend in area and increase in amouut. The heaviest falls reported to-day are over five inches in Burdwan, over three inches in Berhampur and Saugar, and over two inches in Dhubri, Benares, Sholapur Pachmarhi, Chanda, Nowgong, and Coconada.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road. London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Inglewood, 997 Tons, Captain J Taylor, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain W. H. Ridgway cleared yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J W Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, (21st June) in ballast, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain J Groom, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon, (27th May), with a general cargo, and Mr M C Culnar as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,153 tons, Captain F Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (17th June), with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 96 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 97 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Carter, R N Hajeeabdool Succoor, Mr C H Janmahomed, Mr P C Paula, Mr A R David, Mr Mahomed bin Ebrahim and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Stuart	1354	Ridgway	Liverpool	30-6	F M & Co
B	Kirkhill	2346	Watson	Amsterdam		W & A G & Co
C	Moshtari	1110	Clark	R S Ports	30-6	B & P S N Co
E	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliot			F M & Co
F	Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
G	Irena	1288	Far	London		J M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N.			R Navy
K	Arab	2674	Wills	Antwerp	1-7	K N & Co
M	Madagascar	1693	Ransal	Dunkirk		J M & Co
N	Sirsa	1675	Kerr	Zanzibar	30-6	M M & Co
O	Metis	2195	Robinson	Karachi	30-6	W & A G & Co
P	Warora	2565	Alexander	Zanzibar	2-7	M M & Co
Q	Culin	1464	Groom			M M & Co
R	Wissmann	286	Jenkins	Aden		C Dinshaw
Alongside B	Idar	2595	Milne			K R & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Adum	Viziadrug	29-6	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ernest Simons	2162	Mahenge	Yokohama	30-6	M M & Co
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	7-7	W & A G & Co
3	Algeria	2932	Craig	Marseilles	1-7	W & A G & Co
4	Klleric	2332	Niven	Marseilles	1-7	J M & Co
5	Paramatta	2854	Preston	China	5-7	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2893	Gadd	London	1-7	P & O S N Co
7	Poseidon	2433	Mayer	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Asama	2670	Lemel	Antwerp		K N & Co
9	Inchmaree	3154	Simpson	London		W & A G & Co
10	Nerite	3135	David	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
12	Lismore	2277	Andrews	Dunkirk		F M & Co
13	Orient	1496	Valentine	Trieste		Bombay Co
14	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	1-7	M M & Co
15	Brindisi	2265	Watkins	China	30-6	P & O Co
16	Andrina	2541	Smith			F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Nowshera	3021 gross tons	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Culna s	Groom	Rangoon, May 27
29	Henry Bolckow s	Bennett	Aden, June 21
	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, June 17

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
29	Clan Stuart s	Ridgway	Aden

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, Rothwell, for Persian Gulf
Ship Inglewood, Taylor, for Havre

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Wissman, for Aden

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	April				
12	Cossack H M's	Fraser	Bombay	19	D'Jibouti
	May				
29	Veniero It Gun Boat	Gozo	Massowa	13	Mussowa
	June				
12	Berthilde	Tesdorpf	Perim		
	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Somali coast	16	Zilla
13	Carthage	Gadd	London	13	Bombay
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast	15	Somali coast
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	14	Hodeida
	Alnwick	Sampter	Karachi	13	Port Said F O
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Calcutta		Jeddah
14	King Arthur	Owen	Bombay	15	Mussowa
	Duke of Argyll	Cunny	London	14	Brisbane
	Bundesrath	Asthuassen	Zanzibar	15	Hamburg
15	Goorkha	Robinson	London		Calcutta
	Naderi	Hansen	Salif		Calcutta
	Euplectela	Stott	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa		Massowa
	Clan Macdonald	Harrison	Calcutta		London
	Poseidon	Meyer	Trieste	16	Bombay
	Tregenna	Luke	Blyth		
17	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	19	Bombay
	Preussen	Heintz	China	17	Bremen
	Newlyn	Voss	Karachi		Port Said F O
	P Amalia	Turfboer	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Himalaya	Broun	Sydney	18	London
18	H Balckow	Bennett	Bombay		
	Arabistan	Paton	Newcastle		Persian Gulf
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	19	Hodeida
	Hai-Yung Chinese M of W	Voltemos	Stettin		China
19	Jubeda	Tyndall	Bombay		London
	Clan Menzie.	Sommerfelt	Madras		Zanzibar
	Admiral	West	Hamburg		Marseilles
	Tropic	Barber	Bombay		
	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Zeila		

Aden, June 19.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—24 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co, 62 bales wool Heerjee Mohomed, 315 cwt methyseed Bauer and Kranse, 1015 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co, 100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co, 125 bales wool Damodur Khimjee, 24 bales wool Jina Valley.

FOR LONDON

Carthage s—68 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 30 cwt candiments Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld. 12 cases brassware, 3 cases woodenware, and 2 bundles haberdashery F B Bhumgara.

Inchmaru s—8 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 95 cwt gum Kurmally Mohomed Jaitha, 500 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 375 cwt hingda Jadowjee Jusnir.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Andrina s—12,000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co, 20,010 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Asama s—300 bales cotton Lyon and Co

Arab s—250 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 4,000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—1,531 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 1,216 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lismore s—29 cwt ajmaseed Volkart Brothers, 4,000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkhill s—500 cwt buffalo horns R Kaderbhoy, 381 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elleric s—1999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.
Nerite s—10000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidan s—2 bales woollen carpets and 3 cases wooden furniture S J Tellery and Co, 1 bale cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Orient s—350 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Paramatta s—106 cases opium P and O Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—1742 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 44 bales twist Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co, 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 500 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co, 400 bales twist R Canjee and Co, 400 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 200 bales twist R Palionjee, 300 bales twist N J Abraham, 550 bales twist, Tata and Co, 313 bales cotton C Macdonald Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—314 bales cotton L Baboolall

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th June, 1898.

There will be shooting for trained members at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd July, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th June, 1898.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No. 4383 Vol S F Fearn.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power ; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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NINE ARTICLES
ON
THE BRITISH EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895) ; "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME :—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The first article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON AUGUST 5.
The Series will be continued weekly.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

THERE was an advance in the price of Consols yesterday in London of 1-8 per cent, to 111 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2 ; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. higher, at £62 1-2. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·25 1-2 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d. Bar Silver continued at 27 5-16d. per oz., and in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·85 3-8 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £57-10-0 was quoted.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,580,000 quarters, compared mith 2,600,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Gujerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 3-4s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapseed at 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market dull ; Linseed at 35 1-2s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, in a steady market.

Prices were again without change in the Liverpool Cotton market, which closed quiet, with Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 3-8 cents per lb., August Futures at 6·23 cents, and December at 6·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, the arrivals to date comparing as follows with those in the two preceding years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	5,000	600	1,400
Three days' do ...	11,000	2,200	3,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,434,000	6,589,500	5,143,500

Locally, the cotton market has been steady, and a large business has been done. Shippers bought 1,750 bales, of which 500 bales were Bhusaval, at Rs. 148 per candy ; 100 Mowa, at Rs. 152 ; 200 Saw Ginned, at Rs. 154 ; 150 Dhollera, at Rs. 154 ; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 148 ; 100 Broach, at Rs. 166 ; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 118 ; 100 Kamptee, at Rs. 149 ; 100 Amraoti, at Rs. 148 ; 100 Indore, at Rs. 148 1-2. The mills purchased 2,250 bales, consisting of 200 Poolgaum, at Rs. 152 ; 400 Baranpore, at Rs. 150 ; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 138 to Rs. 144 ; 500 Barsi, at Rs. 157 ; 400 Compta, at Rs. 160 to 161 ; 150 Morbi, at Rs. 149 ; 200 Kamptee, at Rs. 140 ; 100 Akola, at Rs. 156 1-4.

WHEAT.—"White Delhi" is unchanged in price, with a meagre demand ; and "Red" is slightly lower.

SEEDS.—For "Linseed" there is a small enquiry ; and "Rapeseed" is in but poor request ; "Poppyseed" is in fair demand.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	2,074	bales.
Wheat	12,379	cwts.
Linseed	5,080	"
Rapeseed..	8,538	"
Poppyseed	3,786	"
Castorseed	1,471	"
Rice..	1,693	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d, for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce ; but there was a moderate amount of business done in ready Telegraphic as well as Demand, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 23-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs	1·66 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has to-day been weak and declining in tone, at 95 1-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-8 for the coming Settlement ; for Threes 86 was quoted.

SHARES.—There has been an advance of Rs. 20 in Framjee Petit Mill ; Rs. 10 in Currimbhoy ; Rs. 15 in Lukhmidas ; and a decline of Rs. 22 1-2 in Manockjee Petit ; Rs. 10 each in Sassoon, China, and Connaught.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 14th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 14. Rs.	A.	P.	June 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c..........	1,96,17,337	4	11	1,57,20,156	2	9
Other Deposits, &c..........	4,23,68,245	12	8	4,41,74,972	15	7
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	4,16,085	9	7	4,75,217	14	6
Sundries	34,44,793	13	1	34,24,686	15	3
Rs.	9,41,96,462	8	3	9,21,45,034	0	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	44,96,655	0	0	52,13,865	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,39,950	0	0	76,39,950	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,11,72,919	5	2	1,98,75,067	15	8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,38,77,209	8	6	2,29,55,357	10	2
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,24,68,571	6	0	1,38,38,318	5	8
Balances with other Banks	6,39,245	10	7	8,25,162	12	0
Bullion	2,646	1	0	2,660	9	0
Dead Stock	13,25,933	3	5	13,28,468	6	2
Stamps	10,512	7	0	10,843	5	9
Sundries	12,96,418	8	4	12,97,923	3	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,01,41,976	13	10	89,46,085	4	2
Do. at Branches...	1,11,24,394	8	5	1,02,11,331	7	10
Rs.	9,41,96,462	8	3	9,21,45,034	0	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 21st June, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office..........	16,49,755	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,17,426	do.
Other Deposits	18,06,727	Inc.
Post Bills	59,132	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,17,210	Inc.
Loans	12,97,882	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,21,852	do.
Mercantile Bills..........	13,69,747	Inc.
Cash at Head Office..........	11,95,891	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,13,063	do.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up..........	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account..........	19,92,160	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,50,463 10 1 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,61,568 13 2 }	45,12,032	7	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches ...	202,53,344	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,782	9	4
Sundries	12,93,655	7	1
Total..........	350,62,975	1	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities..........	20,36,960	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,87,448	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,84,095	13	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities..........	71,87,320	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased	60,61,057	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,25,779	3	6
Bullion	17,841	7	11
Dead stock	7,88,702	11	0
Stamps..........	13,539	3	1
Sundries	77,531	9	5
	275,20,277	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	75,42,697	14	1
Total..........	350,62,975	1	5

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways). Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total [illegible] for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per [illegible] of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,39	59,24,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week..................Rs. 1,93,601
Ditto to date .... " 8,81,129

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	983	940	—	—	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	51,286	...	71,566	...	8,632	37,956
Goods ...	1,31,409	...	2,78,198	...	32,841	98,568
Other earnings ...	8,052	..	59,886	...	5,414	2,638
Total for week	1,86,049	...	—	...	46,887	1,39,162
Aggregate ...	35,01,029	...	4,09,650	...	...	30,91,379

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—June 24, at the "Home" Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of E F Barber, Esq. Thia Sholah, the Kundahs, of a daughter.

FITZGERALD—June 23, at Vizagapatam, the wife of Edward Fitzgerald, Contractor, of a daughter.

GAYER—June 24, at Simla, the wife of A H Gayer, Burma C S, and Private Secretary to H H the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOERMEL—HEENAN—March 17, at Murree, by the Rev Father Brawer, Chaplain, Reginald Alexander Boermel, I S M D, to Winifred, second daughter of Lieutenant Heenan, M W D.

DEATH.

HEYMERDINGUER—June 22, at Mussoorie, suddenly, Charles Augustus, late Telegraph Superintendent, Bengal, aged 58 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

C. R. M.—Sorry we cannot find room for your correspondence which should have been addressed to Government.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

WE are all indebted to Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India, not only for a singularly able and impartial review of the Tirah Campaign and its lessons, but for the not less instructive and interesting discussion of Frontier Policy to which his lecture gave rise. For the first time we have had a debate in which competent critics arraigned the policy which led to the recent military operations, and a member of the Government of India defended that policy and gave his reasons for believing that, like the Earth on the morning of the Creation, it is very good, and satisfies every reasonable requirement. Our Simla correspondent contrasted the cautious and judicious utterances of the lecturer on the thorny question of the real causes of the recent war with the uncompromising language of the distinguished civilian, Mr. Thorburn, on the subject. But, however circumspect, Colonel Hutchinson was none the less frank in assigning to the Durand agreement with the Amir in 1893, to bring the tribes hitherto independent within the British sphere of influence, the first place amongst the causes that led to the conflagration on the frontier. The object of that agreement he stated with entire accuracy, was to fix "in a friendly way," a definite boundary between Afghanistan and India, "so that in future whenever any of the tribes should prove turbulent or troublesome, it could be settled at once which Power was responsible or which should have the right to interfere and wheel it into line.' Nothing more simple than for two Powers, to agree as to the boundaries of the territories of tribes that have been independent in their inaccessible mountains since the time of Alexander. But it was another matter to enter those territories and carefully survey them, and set up boundary stones as an indication that in future if the tribes were troublesome they would be "wheeled into line" before they knew what had happened. In the autumn of 1894, a beginning was made in Waziristan, and the immediate consequence, says Colonel Hutchinson, was Wana. In other words, the Boundary Camp was attacked and there was war which lasted some months before the Waziris were compelled by a military expedition to submit to the demarcation of their territory. It was so throughout. The tribesmen would not bring themselves to believe that the setting up of pillars in their territory was intended entirely for their good. They felt certain that it menaced their independence.

Fanaticism may have had something to do with the general rising says Colonel Hutchinson, but the Mullahs might have preached in vain had there not been a general apprehension that the freedom of the tribes was in danger, and that the object of surveying the country was to prepare the way for the imposition of a land tax. This belief prepared the mountaineers to give heed to the preaching of the Mullahs, who chose their time well, and did not preach to deaf ears. "The Forward Policy, alarmed the Tribes seriously, and gave the Mullahs an opportunity they were quick to seize, to preach a jehad or holy war against the English" Colonel Hutchinson is as sceptical as we have ever been, as to the influence of secondary causes, such as the reports of Turkish victories over the Greeks, the raising of the salt tax, the refusal to restore women who had sought refuge in Peshawur from the tyranny of their lords and masters, in bringing about the general rising in the frontier. Amongst the reported causes of the "revolt," a term which, as will be seen, is open to criticism—the alleged machinations of the Amir at one time held an honoured place in the columns of the up-country press. Colonel Hutchinson points out that if the tribesmen entertained hopes of assistance in that quarter they were entirely disappointed ; from first to last the Amir turned a deaf ear to their appeals, and his friendship with the Indian Government remained unshaken. At the time we predicted that such would be the case and gave the grounds of our belief ; namely, that Abdul Rahman was not the man to embroil himself with the British Government for the sake of tribesmen whom he had for certain considerations made over to our care, partly in requital for their refusal to acknowledge his authority. His Highness pointedly drew the attention of the Afridis' deputation to the fact, that when he passed through their territory on his way to the Conference with Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi, they did not ask him to be their friend at court, nor did they approach him when Sir Mortimer Durand came to negotiate with him at Kabul. The event of the evening was the challenge of the frontier policy of the Government of which the Tirah expedition was the outcome by the late Commissioner of Rawal Pindi. Mr. Thorburn certainly has the courage of his convictions. His energetic speech, we are told, fell like a bombshell on the assembly, which included several members of the Government of India. He compared the policy of expansion on the North-West Frontier to a flimsy inflammable structure that had caught fire and in burning cost the country two thousand lives and two and a half millions sterling. The lost millions Mr. Thorburn said with equal force and truth were got by starving the civil administration. But what was even worse was the wholesale and reckless impressment of men and animals for transport purposes. Mr. Thorburn who is in a position to know the facts, affirms that for this campaign a hundred thousand animals were taken from their owners, while not one sixth of the number were sent to the Frontier. This sweeping application of the press gang as Mr. Thorburn says would be in any case hard upon the population ; but it is made intollerable in the Punjab by the absence of system, organisation and method, which of course means that the requisition falls crushingly in some districts while others escape. If the necessities of the service can only be supplied by requisitioning the villagers for cattle and horses and ponies, and drivers to attend them, then the example of the European military States should be followed and the burden distributed equally over the whole country, or at all events over the whole of the province nearest the seat of war. In Germany and France horses fit for the cavalry or for draft are registered, and their owners are required to give their services in time of war according to a fixed tariff, each district being bound to supply a certain quota. The waste of animal life consequent on the present practice of impressing all cattle at sight and handing them over to the care of men who, impressed in the same haphazard fashion, and have no interest in caring for or preserving the animals given into their charge, adds enormously to the waste and cost of military expeditions. According to Sir James Westland we have not yet seen the last of these frontier Wars, so this matter deserves the serious attention of Parliament.

Mr. Thorburn waxed indignant at the manner in which the Khyber Forts were abandoned when the Afridis were mustering to attack them. Captain Barton, recalled to Peshawur when the danger grew pressing in vain protested that the loyal Afridis holding the posts in the Khyber would be overwhelmed, and urged that he should be permitted to return with reinforcements. Twelve thousand troops were available within a days march ; but the garrisons were left to their fate. Mr. Thorburn, we have reason to know is not alone in holding that the 23rd August was a day of shame and humiliation for the British raj. When he declared that such was his belief he had the sympathy and the applause of a Simla audience, which cheered, as Sir James Westland remarked, as if it had been a meeting of the National Congress. But it was not by any means a Congress meeting ; largely composed of military men, it represented the prevalent opinion of the Cantonments of Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. Sir James resents the imputation that it was shameful to abandon the garrisons in the Pass to their fate. The Khyber Rifles, he argues, are not soldiers of the British Empire ; they are soldiers of the Afridis, who had engaged to protect the Pass; and who were intending to withdraw their own men and make war on the British. This theory was not understood by the Khyber Rifles, who held to their belief that they were the soldiers of the Sirkar, whose salt they ate, and fought gallantly against their own kith and kin until they were overwhelmed, as Captain Barton predicted. It has never been denied that the large force near at hand could have defeated the tribesmen and relieved the posts and their heroic garrisons. It has never been explained why that obvious course was not taken. Sir James Westland argues that in a state of war the question of advance and retirement must be left to military men. But it is well-understood that had the question been left to the military men in this instance, the garrisons would have been effectually reinforced and the Pass firmly held. It was the Political Officer, who, apparently acting on orders from higher authority, interposed to prevent the General in command from moving a force to the threatened points and saving the situation. What was the object of this singular inaction in presence of a known danger ? The suggestion has been made that the intention was to allow the movement of the tribes to develop, so as to furnish a reasonable pretext for lifting the purdah of the Tirah and annexing that desirable sanitarium, as it was then believed to be. It was regarded as a possible eyrie whence to survey the adjacent Afghan territory while dominating the whole of the mountainous region between the old and the new political frontier. If that were the motive the hard and costly experience of the campaign showed, that the Tirah is about as unsuitable a spot for a sanitarium and cantonment as could be conceived. The splendid open plateau counted upon has no existence ; in its stead there are alternating hills and ravines, which make it a Paradise for tribesmen rightly struggling to be free, and the judicious sniper who knows how to watch and wait. It is not presumptuous to say that if the real character of the Tirah was known in August last as well as it is now, the Khyber posts would never have fallen into the hands of the Afridis, and there would have been no Tirah Campaign. We must for the present defer notice of the many lessons deduced by the lecturer from his experiences in the Tirah. He shows that Sir William Lockhart may have had very good military reasons for the evacuation of Dargai after its first occupation and or other points he throws much useful light. But all that can wait.

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As a record of the general commercial history of the year 1897, the annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce bears favourable comparison with the productions of the sister associations. The appendices, in addition to giving correspondence on matters of local and Provincial concern, reproduce official correspondence and legislative enactments in matters of general interest to the mercantile community, together with a large number of statistical tables. As a work of reference therefore it possesses considerable value, and the man of business who has the annual reports of the Chamber on his office shelves need never be at a loss for adequate and accurate data on commercial questions. The work of the Chamber during 1897 was dealt with in these columns at the time of the annual meeting, so that it is not necessary to travel over the same ground now that the full corespondence is available in appendices extending over some 800 pages. But there is one portion of this correspondence which is so *apropos* to a discussion that is now going on, that we cannot pass it over without quotation. It is to be found in the letter which the Committee of the Chamber addressed to the Private Secretary of the Governor in the middle of February 1897, asking for more vigorous measures to be adopted to stamp out the plague. The Committee laid it down that a large increase in the number of supervising officers, medical, engineering and sanitary, was necessary, if the disease was to be adequately grappled with. The letter proceeded "The matter necessarily resolves itself into one of expenditure, and while the Municipality have no doubt large means at their disposal, it is questionable whether they can without involving the city in a crushing amount of debt, meet promptly the whole outlay required. . . . The plague is almost as much a matter of Imperial as local concern. Having regard to these considerations, the Committee of the Chamber would respectfully urge that Government should place ample funds at the disposal of the executive, without, in the first instance, too closely scrutinising the details of the demands." From this extract it will be seen that the Chamber of Commerce so far from recommending the transfer of the work from the Municipal executive to a specially constituted body, appealed to Government to provide the Commissioner with the men and the money necessary for an extension of the operations of the executive, and moreover, that the Chamber never anticipated that the Municipality would be expected to bear almost the entire cost of the measures to be taken. Government however handed the work over to a new authority, and instead of placing ample funds at its disposal, called upon the Municipality to do so "without any scrutiny of details of expenditure whatever." The result is precisely what the Chamber predicted—the city is involved in a crushing amount of debt. From this burden it can alone be extricated by the Government of India looking at the question of the apportionment of expenditure in the broad business-like way that it appealed to the Chamber of Commerce in the first instance.

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THE moral of the warehouse fire at Mandvie the other day is undoubtedly that drawn from it by Mr. Superintendent Grennan—the need for establishing a salvage corps in Bombay. Although the fire was completely under control in a couple of hours, cotton bales and other property to the value of nine and a half lakhs of rupees was destroyed, the amount of really valuable salvage being very small. So heavy a loss would have been impossible if a properly trained and equipped salvage corps had been in existence. In many Western Cities such corps have been established, and the saving of property that has resulted has been enormous, and has paid the cost of the corps fifty-fold. In New York especially the rescue of property at fires has been developed into a science. The men are trained and equipped, and work in harmony with the Fire Brigade, though forming quite a distinct service. Their appliances include chemicals which are used to lessen the volume of smoke, and thus enable the men to carry on their work under less dangerous conditions. Suprintendent Grennan reports that at the Mandvie fire great difficulties was experienced by the insurance agents in obtaining labour to remove the bales of cotton from the warehouse, and this is the case at most big fires here. Even when labour is obtainable it is extremely inefficient, and in the rescued property the coolies often render it comparatively valueless. The question is one of considerable importance to the mercantile community, by whom it should be taken up energetically. The loss under the present want of system may generally fall in the first instance upon the insurance companies, but there is no doubt that the owners of insured property have really to pay in the end. If property received this additional measure of protection, the companies would be able to reduce their rates ; and no doubt they would also contribute directly to the charges entailed by the maintenance of a salvage corps.

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THE railway line from Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra, of which Lord Sandhurst cut the first sod six months since, was opened to traffic two or three days ago. When first the construction of the line was contemplated it was suggested that the existing cart road should be used on which to lay the line. But Government refusing to sanction this arrangement an independent alignment was made. The country is flat and without rivers of any importance and the rails run in almost a straight line from one city to the other. It has been necessary only to construct eleven bridges and of these but two are classed as major works in a line of twenty-one miles in length. The line which was keenly wanted for the development of local industries will, it is calculated, be completed well within the estimates at Rs. 31,528 per mile. But this figure does not of course include the cost of rolling-stock of which the line will possess none in its own right. Such as is required will be supplied by the Bhavnagar-Gondul-Junagadh-Porebandar railway, by whose officials the line will be worked as a branch of the Kathiawar system of metre-gauge railways. Colonel Hunter, Political Agent in Kathiawar, performed the inaugural ceremony on Saturday and congratulated the Raj-Sahib on his efforts for the material development and welfare of his subjects, a policy based on strong common-sense and courage such as his Highness has always pursued.

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SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART on arrival in India in October will probably proceed direct to Simla to take his seat in Council.

THE GOVERNMENT of India, it is understood, hase dealt with the question of the Malakhand as well as of the Khyber in the recent despatches to the Secretary of State.

WE learn that Mr. K. Yamada, late Japanese Consul in Bombay. has been appointed in a similar capacity at Sidney.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday,, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury, Eduljee Dadabhai was convicted of house-breaking with intent to commit theft ; and being an old offender, was sentenced by his lordship to transportation for ten years.

IT is understood that the work of demarcation of the Burma-Chinese boundary east of Bhamo will be resumed next cold weather. The English Foreign Office meanwhile will have ample time to communicate with the Chinese Government in order to avoid another deadlock such as occurred a few months ago.

A BANGALORE correspondent to-day gives details of an experiment with homing pigeons between Army Head-quarters at Ootacamund and Bangalore. Despite high monsoon winds the birds appear to have accomplished their long flight in remarkably good time ; and it is to be hoped that further experiments of the same kind will be made.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 28th May, were, for passengers, etc. Rs. 99,475, and for goods, etc., Rs. 81,060, making altogether Rs. 1,80,535, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 173. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,83,960, on an average receipt per mile of Rs. 174.

THE scheme for converting the western sections of the Madras Railway into narrow gauge and the construction of the proposed extensions to the West Coast and Coimbatore on the same gauge has been considered by the Government of India. Before a decision is arrived at it is proposed to obtain the opinions of the Agents of the Madras and South Indian Railways and of the Merchants of Madras and the West Coast.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for Ootacamund on Saturday an astounding statement was made by the Chairman in the course of Surgeon-Major Thompson's speech on the present insanitary state of the sanitarium. It was said that "at the present time they had a difference with a prominent citizen, a Surgeon-General, who refused to have about twenty cart loads of filth removed from his compound as he did not consider it a nuisance. They had given him ten days in which to do it, failing which they would prosecute him." The recalcitrant citizen was a doctor, as one would suppose, since he is . a Surgeon-General, and Mr. Hamnett said the Municipality had most trouble with the doctors.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday, the subject of renewing the contract with the Telephone Company was considered. Mr. Roughton moved that the contract be renewed for one year only, and the Commissioner be requested to ascertain what would be the cost of establishing telephonic communication of their own. After some discussion the latter part of the proposition was withdrawn and it was resolved to renew the agreement for one year only.

IN December 1896, writes the Allahabad paper, various experiments were made with the Dum-Dum bullet at the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Meeting at Meerut, the main object being to prove to the British soldier that the new bullet had the stopping power which the then service pattern lacked. This object was fully attained, and the bad impression created during the Chitral campaign among the rank-and-file was removed. Since then the "ek-dum" bullet, as the soldier was quick to christen it, has been tried in many actions on the North-West frontier, and its reputation has been fully established. Unfortunately, owing to the loss of some rifles and several boxes ol ammunition, the troops of the Tirah Expeditionary Force came under Lee-Metford fire, and our surgeons can testify to the severity of the wounds inflicted by the bullet. They were not as terrible as those resulting from the old Snider pattern, but still they were bad enough. Now, as we stated a few days ago, the Ordnance authorities at home have invented yet another pattern of 303 bullet, which has not the lead exposed at the point, and this will be tried at Schools of Musketry in India first of all, and doubtless also at the B. P. R. A. meeting next December. If ths ammuntion is sent out in sufficient quantities we should like to see it tried by sportsmen also during the next few months. The correspondent, who some days ago related his experience with the Dum-Dum bullet, would doubtless be glad to have 100 rounds or so placed at his disposal for purposes of experiment.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH of the Gwalior Police has charged Mrs. Barrett, a resident of Agra, before the Deputy Magistrate with aiding and abetting the abduction of his daughter, Miss Mary Smith, who is a minor. The rtory of the prosecution is that while the girl and her brother were waiting at Agra Fort railway station to catch a train for Gwalior the accused had a private conversation with the girl and induced her to drive away clandestinely with her. The girl's brother on missing her from the ladies' waiting-room instituted a search and later on sought the aid of the police, who eventually found the girl in the house of a male friend of Mrs. Barrett's who has absconded. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. Mrs. Barrett was arrested but has been released ou bail.

THE French battleship Suffren, described as "A 9" in the estimates, will be the largest war-ship ever built in a French yard. She will be of the Iena type, enlarged, and her construction is proof that the argument for moderate displacements does not at present find favour in France, and that the Henri Quatre is not likely to be repeated. The Suffren will be built at Brest from the plans of M. Thibaudier. The displacement will be 12,728 metric tons, the length 411ft. 9in., the beam at the water-line 70ft., the extreme beam 70ft. 4in., and the stern draught 27ft. 6in. The ship will have a complete belt of armour, which will be surmounted with lighter plating amidships protecting the base of the turrets. The great guns—four of 12in. calibre—will be coupled in turrets as in the later type of French battleships. The turrets have not yet been designed, but it is adopted in principle that the moment shall be by hand as much as possible, with electricity for the motor force. These guns will have a firing arc of 270deg. The secondary armament will comprise ten 6·5in. quick-firers, of which four will be on the middle deck in armoured casemates flanking the heavy guns and the others above, each in a turret ; and eight 3·9in. quick-firers on the superstructure ; while the light armament will comprise twenty 1·8in. guns, and the torpedo-tubes are four in number, of which two submerged. The machinery will be supplied by the Indret works. There will be three triple-expansion engines, in separate compartments, each driving a screw, and supplied by Belleville boilers, and the total power will be 16,200 horses, corresponding to a speed of eighteen knots. The fuel carried will be 820 tons of coal and oil, giving a range of 5,100 miles at ten knots, but these may be increased to 1,150 tons and 7,000 miles.

ACCORDING to the "Novoe Vremya," as soon as the Gromoboi is completed a new ocean cruiser of vast dimensions will be laid down. Her tonnage will be 14,000 tons. Our contemporary, which is no doubt well-informed, is looking rather far ahead. as the Gromoboi (or Thunderer) cannot, even if no delay occurs in her construction, be launched for twenty months to come at the least. It is rumoured that the 900,000,000 roubles decreed by Imperial Ukase for shipbuilding for this year are not in reality all forthcoming, and that other departments have had to suffer in order to bring the amount up to the prescribed sum ; in short, that our Russian friends have been robbing Peter to pay Paul. What is more certain is that the works for raising the sunken ironclad Gangut will be commenced in the middle of June, for the superintendence of the work is entrusted to a well-known pilot captain. The commission which sat upon the loss of this most unfortunate ship, after taking a mass of evidence, reported that her loss was owing to certain defective qualities of construction, notably that her pumps were so weak as to be practically useless. It blamed the captain for not reporting on the defective condition of the vessel, which is rather hard on an officer who met his death gallantly at his post in command of a worthless tub which, according to common dockyard gossip at Cronstadt, was quite unseaworthy. The inspection of the squadron at this port on May 24 by the Emperor, who came up from Tzarskoe-Selo for the purpose, was extremely satisfactory. The ships inspected were the battleship Emperor Nicholas the First, and the cruisers Admiral Nakhimov and Duke of Edinburgh. They have just returned from an extended cruise in foreign waters, and the Emperor was pleased to express his complete approval of their appearance, the discipline of their crews and their smart drill, to the Grand Duke Admiral-in-Chief for transmission to their officers, and to grant a money allowance to their crews.

THERE is a rule in most theatres that performers who are killed, say, during the first act must not go and sit among the audience for the remainder of the evening, as such an act, it is supposed, tends to destroy the illusion of a performance. The manager of the Toulouse Theatre goes further, and declines to allow any of his company to witness any performance at his house at all, even on the evenings when they are not in the bill. One of his actresses, Mlle. Barety, being ignorant of the rule, or annoyed because it was put in force in her case, brought an action against the manager. She tendered the price of a tsall, and insisted on going in in spite of remonstrances from the employes. The manager for this offence imposed a fine upon her and deducted the amount from her salary. Mlle. Barety sued him for the balance, and the French Court ordered it to be paid, giving her in addition 50 francs damages.

THE completion and opening of the railway across the Meuse at Anseremme will be a matter of interest—pleasurable or otherwise—to the few Englishmen who are acquainted with the Belgian Ardennes. The Valley of the Lesse has hitherto been accessible only to the pedestrians or by diligence, and, whatever may be said from the æsthetic point of view, the completion of the line to Dinant will enable travellers to reach this picturesque locality by a direct route from Brussels instead of by the more tedious and circuitous journey via Jemelle. Of the many Ardennes river-valleys, that of the Lesse is by no means the least picturesque, and in the wonderful grottos—those of Rochefort, Han, and Eprave—it possesses one of the most striking natural features of this lovely district, which is not nearly so widely known amongst Englishmen as it deserves to be. In the Grotto of Han the river itself [illegible] wound for a distance of a mile through caves of exquisite [illegible] Anseremme and the Lesse have long been the happy hunting grounds of many artists. Holiday-makers in search of picturesque scenery, healthy breezes, and a thorough change of surroundings, will find in the neigbourhood of this new railway a district absurdly cheap, enjoyable and easily accessible. The smaller streams which feed the Meuse are no whit inferior in romantic scenery to that noble river, while they possess the added attraction of more primitive and unconventional habits of life.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

MORE AMERICAN TROOPS FOR CUBA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Nine thousand more troops have sailed for Santiago whilst others are to follow, raising General Shafter's army in Cuba to a total strength of 30,000.

THE WATER SUPPLY AT SANTIAGO.

It is reported at New York that the Americans have cut the water mains through which Santiago is supplied.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

Despatches from Madrid assert there is no difficulty about Admiral Camara's squadron passing through the Suez Canal since colliers accompany the fleet.

STRICT NEUTRALITY AT BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN PORTS.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Balfour, questioned as to Admiral Camara's fleet obtaining supplies, replied that neutrality would be strictly observed at all British and Egyptian ports.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MERRITT FOR MANILA.

JUNE 29.

General Merritt, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in the Philippines, sails from San Francisco to-day, and hurries to Manila without waiting the arrival of the transports.

The General will issue a proclamation immediately on arriving at Manila announcing the establishment of a Provisional Government and declaring that America has come to liberate, not to oppress the inhabitants, whilst granting them the fullest liberty compatible with law and order.

EXTENSION OF THE BLOCKADE IN CUBA.

President McKinley has proclaimed the extension of the blockade to the whole of the Southern Coast of Cuba, and also to Sanjuan and Puerto Rico.

INLAND NAVIGATION IN CHINA.

JUNE 28.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government will insist upon the Chinese Government revising the regulation for inland navigation in a satisfactory sense.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Russian Press deplores the formation of a Radical Cabinet in France.

REPORTED FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Nothing is known in the Foreign Office of the disturbances reported to have occurred in the Perso-Baluchistan region. They cannot, therefore, be of much importance.

FOREST DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, Oudh, goes on three months' leave next month.

CAPTAIN DALLAS.

Captain Dallas, 16th Lancers, who has been lying dangerously ill in hospital here, is now on the mend.

BRITISH ARMS IN THE HANDS OF THE AFRIDIS.

Referring to the assertions about the number of British rifles remaining in the hands of frontier tribesmen and the comparative worthlessness of the arms surrendered, the facts are that only 170 Britich rifles are still in the hands of tribesmen. These are made up as follows :—46 out of total of 234 originally carried off by the Khyber Rifles, also 34 out of total of 53 carried off by deserters from all other regiments during the course of the campaign ; also 90, of which 70 were Lee-Metfords, lost in action and none of which hand as yet been recovered. Regarding the value of the weapons surrendered by the Afridis they have all been passed as serviceable by British Officers.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Colonel W. J. Morse officiates as A. A.-G., at head-quarters, Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Black, officiating in command, Nagpur. Major H. Chance, D. A. A.-G., Sind, officiates as A. A.-G., District Staff, Bombay, vice Colonel Dyce, officiating as Colonel on Staff at Multan.

First Bombay Lancers : Consequent on Major Tinley's promotion to Commandant vice Colonel Elliot, vacated, Captain Thompson becomes Second-in-Command, while Captains Schneider, Leveson-Gower, and Beatty move up in grade in succession, and Lieutenant Temple becomes Squadron Commander pro tem. ; Captain Leveson-Gower remaining seconded.

Second Bombay Lancers : Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth to be officiating Squadron Officer.

GLASS FACTORY AT KABUL.

Two German artizan experts left Peshawar for Kabul yesterday, they have been engaged by the Amir to start glass factory at his capital.

THE LEVEE AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 29

Lord Sandhurst held a levee this afternoon at the CouncilHall. Just about the time a few drops of rain fell, but did not interfere with the attendance. The gallery of the hall was packed with visitors, amongst whom there were several ladies. The guard-of-honour of the Durham Light Infantry, under command of Captain Jones and two subalterns, were drawn up in parties.Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon Heneage arrived at 4-30 p.m., the guard presented arms and the band struck up the National Anthem. A doors of the private entree were closed, the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Sir Charles Ollivant and General Duncan being first to walk up, as soon as this was over the doors were thrown open, and the public entree commenced, Captains Greig and Leveson-Gower passing gentlemen in and Captain Heneage reading out to Major Owen by whom they were presented. Mr. Mirza Abbasali Beg Oriental Translator, presented Native gentlemen. The ceremony occupied nearly three quarters of an hour. Lord Sandhurst inspected the guard-of-honour, and drove back in state to Ganeshkhind.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra (extra) left here to-day for Bombay.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday evening.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, on the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-16

THE LESSONS ON THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

DISCUSSION ON COL. HUTCHINSON'S PAPER.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*SIMLA, JUNE 28.

As telegraphed yesterday Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on Tuesday on the Tirah expedition evoked much applause, especially where reference was made to the heroism of the troops and the way they stuck to their wounded comrades. Mr. Thorburn, lately Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, delivered a speech, which fell like a bombshell on the assembly, after the cautious and judicious utterances of Colonel Hutchinson. He said that the policy of expansion on the north-west frontier, that flimsy inflammable jerry building which we have been running up, had caught fire and its burning had cost us two thousand lives and two and half million sterling expenditure. Life was cheap, but money was dear, and what he would like to refer to was, not what Colonel Hutchinson had just told them about the campaigns but what he had withheld. Colonel Hutchinson had said something about tactics, but he had said nothing of the policy of the constant outpouring of treasure on these frontier wars, or of the starving of the civil administration which was involved or even of the wholesale impressment of men and animals which had gone on ; impressment which would have been hard enough upon the people in any case, but which was doubly hard conducted as it was in the Punjab last year, without system, without organisation and without method ; a hundred thousand animals taken away from their owners, and not more than one-sixth of that number sent to the frontier. All these things he had been told were outside the discussion. He would confine himself then to the lecture, and in it to the cause of the campaign which has been sketched in with so great length and uncertain touch by Colonel Hutchinson, who had said the revolt of Afridis was due to the impression that their independence was threatened. But the word "revolt" was a misnomer, for the frontier Pathans never have been conquered. They were almost as in the time of Alexander. It is necessary to conquer and rule first before one can talk of revolt. Now what did we do ? We demarcated the vast hinterland to these free tribesmen and intended it to be the political boundary of India. No wonder the tribesmen fought. What would have happened if after the battle of the Standard an English king had tried to set up boundary pillars across Scotland from Perth? Would not the Highlanders and Lowlanders alike have fought until they had destroyed those pillars and fought that king to death ? He had talked to Hindus and Mahomedans alike, in the Rawalpindi District, and he had found but one opinion amongst them. It was summed up in the words of an old Sikh who said—"The whole storm is due to this act of high-handedness." No doubt other things had contributed ; for instance, fanaticism which he would compare not to the fanaticism of the early Christians, which taught them to endure all for the sake of their religion, but rather to the fanaticism of the Middle Ages which converted religious intolerance into reckless action, without a real grievance. However fanatics would have preached in vain, if the tribesmen had not been convinced we meant to annex their country. Their Mullahs could have done nothing. Another cause was dearness of food in the hills, and let it be remembered that there was famine in the Punjab the year before the last Afghan War as there was famine in 1896. Men fought when they were hungry, and they were hungry last year on the frontier, and they had been given reason to fight. The victories of the Turks over Greece, and that other question of the Amir upon which Colonel Hutchinson had touched so gingerly were of minor consequence. It may be said our quarrel was not with the Afridis who had two thousand men in the British Army and seven hundred pensioners, and who drew two lakhs of rupees allowances from the British Government. But when your neighbour's house burns the sparks fly upon your own, and in this case sparks were falling on the Afridi house and we did nothing to extinguish them. Instead when the Mohmands came down and burnt Shinkumr Bazaar, we began massing troops on the Peshawar border while the mullahs in Tirah were preaching that this was the appointed time to wipe out the foreigner for good and all. Then came the 23rd August that day of shame and humiliation for British dominion, after Captain Barton had been recalled from the Khyber, when the Afridis swarmed down into the pass and beset the forts of Maude and Landikotal which fell one after the other into their hands. The Khyber rifles, it is true, fought reasonably well against them, that is to say as well as men could fight when deserted by their leader. Colonel Warburton, went about Rawalpindi saying his Khyber Rifles would fight, while Captain Barton declared they would be overwhelmed if they got no support, and they were overwhelmed. It was not for him, a mere civilian to say, if the Khyber posts could have been supported. But this much he knew. We had twelve thousand men at the very mouth of the Khyber that day who did nothing. Yet with six thousand, Lord Roberts had captured Cabul and defeated the armies of Afghanistan. In conclusion he said he read the lesson of Tirah differently from Colonel Hutchinson. As he saw it it was that our policy of extending the frontier is intolerable to the tribesmen, and impossible for ourselves on account of its hopeless expensiveness and its utter infinality. Mr. Thorburn carried the noisy portion of the audience completely with him, his remarks about the abondonment of the Khyber being especially applauded.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND ON THE FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir James Westland, followed Mr. Thorburn and began by saying, he could almost think he had been at a meeting of the National Congress, to hear the loud applause which had greeted the previous speaker's declaration that the 23rd August last was a day of humiliation to the British Empire. When one is in a state of war one must leave the question of advance or retirement to military men. It is no humiliation when one has to recall an officer who is twenty miles from supports and to whom you can give none. The Khyber rifles were not soldiers of the British Empire. They were soldiers of the Afridis and this makes all the difference. The Afridis and Orakzais were in a risky condition. It was known they meant to withdraw from their allegiance, that they would not longer keep their contract and that they meant to recall their own men, who were the Khyber rifles from holding our forts. All we did was to recall the officer who was there, not in his military capacity, but to see his political engagements carried out and who was alone and exposed to the attacks of the enemy. Regarding the origin of the trouble Sir James chaffed Mr. Thorburn regarding his association of Famine with that of the high-handedness of Government for at least the Government of India were not responsible for the failure of the monsoon. The fact, however, was that human beings are and always have been fighting animals, and for thousands of years before the British came to India there always had been fighting between these particular tribesmen and their neighbours, and nothing we can do can obviate the fact. It has not been by peaceful means that our frontier has gradually grown from a little ring round Calcutta to Peshawar and so long as higher and lower civilisation are in contact with each other, so long would fighting be liable to occur and we must be prepared for it. Whether demarcation had brought on this particular fighting was neither here nor there, for it was a good thing to have arrived at the prevention of future misunderstandings with Afghanistan and that greater power beyond Afghanistan even if the immediate result was the rising of the tribes on our immediate border. He did not think we had seen the last of the frontier wars for the tribesmen must change their nature before they will ever lie in peace alongside anybody : as long as they fear us, will they respect us and no longer, We must be prepared therefore always, and gradually they will learn that we have no intention of interfering with their independence, and that they throw away their lives uselessly in attacking us. He thought Colonel Hutchinson had done insufficient justice to the Amir in his remarks. The latter had remained faithful to us through a temptation that would have been too much for any weaker man. He had but to lift his little finger to raise a blaze vastly greater than what was going on and win for himself popularity as a great chief of Mahomedanism militant. Here we find him from the first impressing on the Afridis the fact that it is the first duty of the faithful to keep their engagements and that their allegiance was due to the British power and they must submit accordingly—this too towards Tribes he had himself given over to us and must have felt it as a blow to lose. Yet despite all this he did his best to support us and not to hinder, showing that he is a man who keeps his engagements, who has a sense of honour and who means to be faithful to the British raj.

Sir James went on to refer to ignorant and foolish criticism, especially newspaper criticism, which had been poured out upon the Government of India in connection with this frontier trouble as an example of the kind of criticism based upon absolute misconception of fact to which Government had been subjected. He read an article which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* of that very day. The Afridis streamed into the Khyber and attacked the British forts there : yet in the article that journal declared that the Afridis and Orakzais had made no sign and that we were upon the point of witnessing the fizzle out of the frontier scare. Thus at a time when the Editor ought to have been in possession of actual news of the outbreak he was engaged in charging Government with having created a false alarm. Sir James added that it was characteristic that thereafter whenever it was shown how false had been these criticisms no apology was made in any issue for the unfounded charge which had practically amounted to saying that Government had forced the whole affair. Sir James had been a good deal behind the scenes and he knew that there are many newspapers in India which are careful about their sources of information and he knew the difficulties under which they were situated and desired to make no attack upon those which had criticised Government. He did desire, however, that those who have been misled by their statements should not retain the idea that soldiers like General Lockhart knew nothing of their trade or that the Government of India had run wild in its dealings with the frontier.

Sir W. Mackworth Young congratulated Colonel Hutchinson on the judicious tone he had adopted in his lecture and said that if a free rein were given to frontier criticism much would be said which it were better should remain unsaid.

Colonel Hill took up the question of Afridi marksmanship and argued that the Afridi was not such a good shot after all for which he marksman could not hit a British camp acres in extent or fire into the rear of an army which filled the whole valley. If a bullet dropped anywhere in the valley it must hit somebody and that was all the Afridi had achieved though he admitted his "shoot-your-enemy-at-sight" kind of training had, perhaps, made him a slightly better marksman at short ranges than the British sepoy who had had no such practical training.

General Morton said it was too late to make a speech and Sir Edwin Collen for the same reason in closing the discussion only made a few general remarks. He adopted Colonel Hutchinson's rather than Colonel Hill's view of the enemy's marksmanship and paid a high tribute to the conduct of the campaign by General Lockhart and the devotion to duty displayed by all ranks. His advice was to be prepared at all points.

The meeting closed with a well deserved vote of thanks to Colonel Hutchinson.

(* A portion of the above telegram appeared in our issue of yesterday.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	4	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	*2	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	8
Total	15	9	78
Total plague deaths to date	30,479	26,167	
Same date last year	2	1	61

* Old case which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 28th June :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	177	150	7
Fresh	1	2	0
Total	178	152	7

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday was five all of them being Mahomedan females, and that on the same date last year was one. At Varkoon on Monday there were three deaths and two attacks from plague. Dead rats have been found in houses in Vania Vad and Baman Vad in Lower Damaun. By way of precaution, most of the Banias who were inoculated either by Dr. Kalapsi or Dr. Dabush have secured passes from the chief plague authority to cross the cordon.

TRAGEDY IN CEYLON.

A POLICE INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

THE Maradana police head-quarters was the scene of one of the most dreadful tragedies ever committed in Colombo, when Inspector Marc Nell, of the Colombo police, was on Friday morning shot dead in the Police Stores by one Leo Fernando, the store-keeper ; the assassin himself committing suicide immediately afterwards. By 12-30 p.m., news of the sensational incident fast spread through the Fort and soon the police head-quarters were thronged with friends and relatives of the deceased officer eager to verify the news and to get a glimpse at the scene of the crime. Inspector Nell, since his transfer from Batticaloa, was the Court Inspector, but from Monday last he had been engaged in verifying the stores at the police head-quarters, having been specially commissioned for that work by the Superintendent of Police of the Colombo Division, as the deceased had shown special aptitude for that sort of work. He had set to do his appointed work and was working at the stores from 11 a.m, to 5 p.m. daily. The store-keeper in charge of this store was Leo Fernando—a young Singhalese of about 22 years of age, who was said to have possessed a violent temper. In the course of the checking of the stores Mr. Nell is reported to have discovered some irregularities for which Fernando was responsible. He thereupon reported Fernando to Assistant Superintendent Trevena for carelessness and on coming into the head-quarters. Mr. Trevena is stated to have asked some one if Leo Frenando had looked out for another job. This remark, coupled with the circumstance that Fernando was reported against, enraged him to such an extent that it led him to commit this rash act.

It appears that Inspector Nell was present at the Police Court, and having transacted some business there, hurriedly left remarking "I have to be at head-quarters to take stock of the stores." The deceased officer arrived at the stores shortly after 10 o'clock where he was joined by inspector Pieries, the Librarian of the Police Library, and another, and Leo Fernando who was seated opposite to him. No row, nor even the slightest sign of an impending tragedy, seems to have occurred and all were talking in apparent harmony when Fernando, the murderer, got up from his seat, went near Mr. Nell, and pointing a Police six chambered revolver at his chest, fired two shots which were both embedded in Mr. Nell's chest. Mr. Nell instantly fell down dead on the spot, and before Inspector Pieris who was excitedly crying out "Leo ! Leo !" could catch hold of Fernando, he placed the revolver at his own head and shot himself. He was immediately removed to the hospital where he died of the self-inflicted injuries later on in the afternoon. It appears that the revolver used by Fernando, was one belonging to the Police stores and was easily accessible to him. All the six chambers were loaded, but three or four only had been used.

Mr. Nell and Fernando are said to have been on the best of terms, but in the course of the verification of accounts the deceased officer is said to have found fault with Fernando several times for irregularities in not having prepared last year's store returns.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Henry Bolckow, Captain J. W. Bennett, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, experienced in the Gulf of Aden moderate to fresh breeze, with heavy swel from S. W., and from thence about 60° E longitude, fresh to strong monsoon wind and sea, and on arrival to Bombay thick cloudy and moderate sea and wind.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE "Glorious Fourth of June" at Eton was rather spoilt by the weather last week—how tired you will be of reading of our English weather ! but it is so difficult to write without mentioning it—for it interferes with all our arrangements, and generally spoils most of our pleasures. But to return to Eton and the Fourth—I went down with a fond mamma—who was intent upon seeing her one and only son, who is enjoy-his first term at the historical college. It certainly was a gay and pretty sight. The flower-laden houses of masters and others, the boys dressed with scrupulous care in honour of the mothers and sisters, aunts and cousins, and the Etonian womenkind from London, and the neighbourhood in their bewitching dresses. The Duchess of Albany—whose son is at Eton—represented Royalty and was the cynosure of every eye. Of course, the talk was all of the loss of Eton's greatest son, and it was fitting that the speeches, commenced with some touching In Memoriam verses by Mr. A. C. Benson, a son of the late primate, admirably declaimed by K. H. Bruce. A great many, white and cream serges, fine cloths and cashmere dresses were worn. In other costumes "spots" ruled the day, in muslin and foulard in particular. Black velvet, spotted with white, was very much used, and not only in millinery, but also for the collars, revers, and cuffs of coat bodices. A neat tailor-made gown was of powder blue cloth, a light shade, braided in dark blue and white braid ; the epaulettes and cuffs, both square, were braided, as were the revers, edge of round basqued bodice, and the long tapering pieces of the front seams. The rest was of tucked white silk with braid between each tuck. The hat of straw to match the dress, was trimmed with black spotted net—wide spreading black wings at the sides, and a lovely bunch of pink carnations in front of the upturning brim.

Hats are really smaller than those worn last season, but the methods of trimming them, make them appear larger, the plumes and outspread wings, with the soft full crowns, giving the effect of great width. French women wear their toques set back on the head and away from the face, showing the hair all round. We have not adopted this style yet, but I expect we shall come to it before the end of the season. Outspread wings are one of the chief features of the millinery of to-day and perhaps the lavish use of folliage is another. *Leaves* are seen in profusion on the newest toques, shaded leaves—spring leaves and autumn leaves. Fruit too is much used—cherries just now, later we are to wear currants—green, black, red and white—and a few weeks hence Blackberries—the last named fruit lends itself remarkably well to the garlanding of hats, for instance a coarse green straw would look charming with a train starting from the centre of the upturned brim in front, a mass of ripe berries and red and yellow brown leaves—this should be brought round the crown and end in a spray of blossom and tapering leaf-buds arranged as an aigrette mixed perhaps with soft loops of black tulle. Plums too are much worn, plums with a silvery bloom, of which some, as if over-ripe have the effect of juice exuding from a crack in the skin. Even the touch pliant and elastic the plums are indeed most clever and it seems as if art and the ingenuity of man could go no further.

My friends write from Paris, that though the morning of Sunday last broke grey,uncompromising and wet —before the afternoon it cleared and the Grand Prix de Paris was run in brilliant sunshine. They decline to describe the dresses, no words being possible to convey properly any idea of their sweetness and beauty. They tell me I must be contended to hear that as usual the ladies had reserved their most dazzling costumes for that day—and of course we all know what that means in Paris, which is always likely to remain the millinery headquarters of the world. The great race was won as you know by Baron de Rothschild with Roi Soleil and out of the £9,895 he gained he has placed two hundred thousand francs at the disposal of the President and Municipal Council of Paris to be distributed by them to the poor. Is not this a splendid example to all owners of successful race horses ? I am rather amused to read that "The Council then appointed its fourth Standing Commission to distribute this money, and proceeded to other business." Does that not sound rather a cool and calm way of receiving £8,000 ? So at any rate it strikes me.

Lovers of morbid and dreadful horrors will be delighted to hear, that a regular batch of gruesome relics of cannibalism and savagery are to be sold in London. One of the articles is a four pronged carving fork used by cannibals at their unholy banquets. The three Zulu spears which caused the death of the Prince Imperial are also to be sold, as well as a doll made by one of Cetewayo's wives, and a Mashona piano discovered in a King's Kraal in South Africa. People are so extraordinary in their taste, that it would not surprise me if these articles, especially the carving fork, fetched high prices.

On Tuesday I bustled off to the Albert Hall to see the Princess of Wales distribute the prizes to the boys of the Royal Masonic Institution. The Princess, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales was presented with "such" a bouquet of orchids—for once I very nearly wished that I was a Royal personage to receive such an absolute joy. She looked so smiling and happy and wore a gown of black grenadine, spotted with white over white silk, with stripes of lace insertion and a small full front of white chiffon fastened with pearls. Her Bonnet was a violet straw trimmed with white mauve lilac, and having near the hair a single red rose.

There has been practically little or no season this year—but the week before Ascot shows signs of a little real gaiety at last. Besides a drawing-room and State Ball on one day (an unparalleled event so late in the season)—the parties are many—and the poor hardly-worked Royalties have a full and exausting programme before them. I have been dining out a good deal lately and I am by no means sure that the distinctly increasing fashion of placing guests at small separate tables is to be encouraged. It is highly suggestive of a restaurant, and in ones own dining-room it appears to me to be distinctly unsociable and essentially unhomelike to divide one's invites up into small parties in this fashion. No doubt on entering the room the many little tables—each decked with their own particular flower and colour, have an extremely pretty effect—and of course it is possible by this means to seat many more guests than at a single round or ordinary oblong dining table. But then I see but very little point in inviting one's friends "en masse" as if they were bidden to a public banquet. I am glad to see Smilax is cheaper than it was, for it is quite wonderful how universally it is used. At a recent dance I found it was festooned as a frieze at the top of the wall. The newest floral arrangement is a large fan of flowers. I was admiring a lovely one only last night, formed of soft pink blooms, with pink carnations figuring in bunches at the side. It was placed just below an electric light which concentrated upon it, seemed to develop all its latent beauty.

I read that Ouida holds a theory that people ought not to converse while they are dining, and an old friend of mine always maintains that when a really good dinner is under discussion, only such persons should be placed side by side as are able to appreciate the value of silence at the right moments. Nothing annoys him so much as being addressed when he desires to taste a new sauce—or devote himself to the flavour of some favourite dish. I enjoy a good dinner immensely. But there is one thing I like better, namely pleasant conversation—my enemies would perhaps say "the sound of my own voice."

We have had quite a slump in ghosts and haunted houses lately. But now the Psychical Research Society has at last another opportunity of covering itself with moonlight glory. The new haunted house is at Pembury, a little village near Tunbridge Wells. It possesses all the requirements of the "Christmas Number" broken doors and windows, lichen-covered moat, overhanging ivy, and a bad reputation dating back to the good old days of King John. No wonder such a charming spot has been selected by the poor spirits that the P. R. Society so delight to worry, at this moment the worrying has not commenced and Ghosts are by all accounts having a grand old time, groaning and making those unearthly noises so dear to the disembodied spirit. I wish we could induce the society to leave them in peace and even if the mysterious noises are due to owls, (which seems possible) we hope Pembury manor will be left alone. As I read the other day, if we don't soon have a close season for ghosts, like the osprey, they will soon be exterminated.

The papers are fussing a great deal over Piper Findlater, the V. C. man, and his professional engagement. I told you he was simply coining money at the Alhambra Music Hall. This was put a stop to by the powers that be, and he was offered instead a lodge at Balmoral and 18s. a week, which need I say, he does not jump at. Well of course there is no law to prevent a Victoria Cross hero exhibiting himself on the stage, especially when he is highly paid to do so. But it seems to me as if heroism is not a thing to be flaunted in this way at so much a night ; and it may possibly lessen the chance of the coveted distinction being won by the rank and file in future. Stil the offer of £100 a week to go to America and £150 a week to perform in Edinburgh and Glasgow must be a very strong temptation to a poor man. Perhaps if he could bring himself to accept one of his very many offers of marriage it would be a happy solution of the difficulty, or would the happiness be questionable ?

About 1,603 guests were invited to the State ball, the invitations were as usual for ten o'clock and also as usual it was eleven before the Royal Procession entered the ball room and the dancing began. There was a good mustering of royalties, and the Princess Christian looked particularly well in a handsome drees of ivory satin, trimmed with lovely Brussels' lace, her tiara and necklace being the most magnificent diamonds and pearls. I always have a great admiration for Princess Christian both as to her mind and body. Her daughter too is very charming. The floral decorations at the Buckingham Palace balls are always worth seeing, in every corner palms sprang, from amid beds of blooms and the grand staircase seemed to be planted with flowers of all kinds, hydrangeas and ferns being very conspicuous. A large quantity of the Crown Plate was brought from Windsor Castle for the decoration of the tables and buffets in the supper room, and a number of the gold pieces were mounted on scarlet shields which are fixed to the walls of this apartment. I always think that one of the privileges of the guests at these court functions is the chance of seeing some at least of this wonderful collection which is valued at over three millions. The supper was excellent, and as usual the wine was extremely good, at least so the men said, perhaps for ladies the famous hock cup was the favourite beverage. Herr Gottlieb's Vienna orchestra was in attendance. So I need not tell you the music was beyond all praise.

The last drawing-room of the season was fairly well attended. It was held be the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen Her Royal Highness wore a lovely dress of rich cream satin, beautifully embroidered with pearls and diamonds, the bodice embroidered to correspond. Her train was of the same satin, draped with Honiton lace and caught with bunches of shaded poppies. None of the other dresses were particularly striking. The Duchess of Westminster looked very handsome in a beautiful court train of white brocade lined with pale leaf green satin, arranged from the shoulder with bunches of white lilies and pink roses. The gown of ivory satin flounced with fine old Mechlin lace, mousselin de soie and a gold embroidered sash. Miss Maclean's was a pretty presentation dress. It was empire style of silver gauze, the whole entirely covered with lace, and a white satin train and spotted gauze caught with an Empress Josephine mantle I wonder why Buckingham Palace is so very undecorated on the occasion of a drawing room. With such a wealth of flowers at her disposal, I wonder why the Queen does not have some sent up (at any rate in pots) from Windsor castle.

An "aluminium train was worn at yesterday's drawing room by Mrs. Crawshay, daughter-in-law of the famous Mrs. Crawshay, who introduced lady-helps. The train was worn at Miss Clive Bailey's Weaving School, and was manufactured in eight days only. Aluminium cloth is made in alternate threads of metal and silk, and is something the colour of pewter. The dress was of white satin and the train looked lovely in cloth of Aluminium lined with rose satin, and trimused with roses.

There is an interesting rumour, which sounds as if it might be true, namely, that Her Majesty has succeeded in finding a suitable "parti" for her favourite grand-daughter, the charming Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The fortunate bridegroom is said to be Prince Max of Baden, heir to the title and estates of the Grand Duchy. He seems in every way an eligible suitor, and possesses ample claims on the side of his personal qualities. The rumour has certainly some foundation, for he dined several times with the Queen, during her stay at Cimiery, and what sounds very suspicious, his mother is to visit her Majesty some time this summer.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE first meeting of the season in connection with these weekly sports was held yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines maidan, and was successful as far as the conduct of the day's programme was concerned. The weather was all that could be desired, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen and a crowds of native spectators who lined the railings round the maidan watched the proceedings with interest. The slippery nature of the ground accounted for a small accident, which happened to Mr. John by his horse falling down just near the golf green. The entries for the various events were pretty fair, but were not so satisfactory as had been expected to, but it is hoped that a greater number of competitors will come forward at the future meetings. The following are the results of the meeting :—

I. EVENT—Tent-Pegging for Ponies.

Mr. Strick	1
Mr. Pammentier	2
Mr. Plant	3

II. EVENT.—Horse Jumping.

Mr. Fischer's Atlas Moth, owner	1
Mr. John's Miss Hussey, owner	2

III. EVENT.—Putting Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination). Gentlemmen to ride a given course to golf green where lady will be waiting, hand putter to lady, who must put ball in fewest possible strokes into hole. Gentleman to mount and ride home carrying putter. One second added to gentlemen's time for every stroke taken by lady. Competitors to bring putters.

Mr. Corbet, nominated by Mrs Fleet	1
Mr. Webester, nominated by Miss Humfrey	2
Mr. John, nominated by Mrs Barlow	3

IV. EVENT—Polo Ball Race.

Mr. Thesiger	1
Mr. Strick	2
Mr. Webster	3

V. EVENT.—Horse Scurry, for horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49. Catch weights.

Mr Fischer's Atlas Moth, owner	1
Mr John's Miss Hussey, owner	2
Mr Froomes Umpty	3

In events Nos. 2 and 3 points were given to the owners of the animals ; in Nos. 1, 3 and 4 to the riders.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Communication established via Haiti between Caimanera and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission. Bhamo route to China right.

S[illegible] the in[illegible] students [illegible] men requir[illegible] read. "M. A. A." apparently [illegible] reading of any other books [illegible] cribed by the syndicate as the best [illegible] to read. A vague perambulation of the field of knowledge apparently cannot but be profitable provided that it does not extend to that particular corner of it which their elders have advised them particularly to study. This laudation of "general reading" is an idol of the Indian cave which ought to be speedily expelled.

It would be interesting also to know why independent thought is conclusively associated with independent reading. Is there nothing to think about in the books prescribed by the University ? Does a poor Professor never by any chance make a remark which can stimulate thought ? Of course if the Examiners are such fools as "M. A. A." makes them out to be, even general reading will be no remedy. A superficial general reader will impose upon them just as much as a superficial examiner of text books and lecture room notes.

And on what grounds does "M.A.A." tell us that in Oxford those who teach do not examine ? In looking for an explanation of the supposed deterioration of students, it is the fashion to look every where but to the students themselves. Has it ever occurred to "M.A.A." to ask how many students are as much interested in knowledge now as there were when it was new ? Sir Richard Temple added largely to the number of pupils in a College that I know by reserving certain Government appointments for graduates. Would an act of this kind tend to increase the desire of knowledge for its own sake ? Has "M. A. A." never reflected that as numbers increase the good student naturally becomes rarer ? Does he seriously think that the members of the army of pass men in any University are equal as students and scholars to the best men of the early days of the Bombay University.

I hold no brief for University, or examiner, or Professor, but whenever I see the words "general reading" in an educational prescription I question the wisdom of the doctor.—Yours &c.,

F. G. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a letter in the *Bombay Gazette* to-day it is asserted that, "at the English Universities (specially Oxford and Cambridge) great caution is exercised in not appointing professors who prepare students for examinations within their jurisdiction." This is absolutely untrue. I have passed three examinations in the University of Oxford, and in each case the examiners were college tutors, whose own pupils were sitting at the examination. The only "caution" exercised was that they did not examine their own pupils *viva voce*. The chief University where the examiners "are not connected with the examiners in any way" is the University of London. Your correspondent evidently knows nothing about this University, or he would be aware that repeated and bitter complaints have been made that the papers set are beyond the reach of the candidates. So much do examinations on this system lend themselves to "cramming," that a great "cramming" establishment—University Correspondence College—has been founded, which passes nearly half the candidates at many of the London examinations. The Senate of London University has been often moved of late years to remodel the University on the lines of Oxford or Cambridge : and it is probable that something of the kind will shortly be done. Thanking you for inserting this letter.—Yours, &c.,

June 28.

M.A., OXFORD.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The thoughtful contribution appearing over the initials "M. A. A," in your issue of Tuesday last will, it is hoped, attract the eyes of those interested in the proper and well-directed education of the youths of this country. There is no denying the fact that a marked deterioration of intellect is observable in our modern graduates. I am here speaking only of the Bombay Presidency. I know not what change in this direction the sister Presidencies are undergoing. Let us briefly see why this is so. To my mind, one of the chief reasons why there is such a lack of originality and brilliancy in our graduates is that studies, no matter what their quality and quantity may be, are now rendered so simple by annotations and such like that a dull head can easily come up to the mark, remaining however as dull as before, while an intelligent student can, by the same means, satisfy all the requirements of an examination, without calling forth that intelligence and resourcefulness that are latent in him. This is true not merely of school books ; it applies to college books as well : ample annotations of easy text-books, complete paraphrase of prescribed poems "Questions and Answer" in Logic, Physics, and what not, are the only weapons now employed by our students to face their examiners who, in some cases, are themselves the compilers of these precious productions. Can it then be wondered at if the result of such education is what it is ? Another evil of equal, if not of greater, magnitude is the prevalence of the pernicious system of private tuition. Boys of schools and advanced students of colleges not attending one or the other of these seminaries for dwarfing the intellect—and these are not a few, as witness the advertising columns of vernacular papers—are now an exception rather than rule. This evil has extended as far as the Intermediate Standard of our University, and if things go on as at present, there is no preventing similar classes being opened for our intending B. As. and even M. As. Where there is a demand there is sure to be a corresponding supply. Banish these evils and you have rendered a service to the country the like of which it is scarcely falls to the lot of a man or of a body of men to perform.—Yours, &c.,

S.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR correspondent writing on Monday says :—Chotalal Naran, a Hindu lad, 17 years of age, was charged with committing theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 800 belonging to Mulchand Nathoo, who was living in the neighbourhood of the accused. From the complaint of Mulchand it appeared that the complainant and the members of his family were engaged in the marriage-affairs of their household, when the accused took the opportunity to pilfer the ornaments. The accused, it is said, sent a railway parcel containing the said ornaments, to an European firm in Bombay, at the same time asking them to dispose of the ornaments and credit the proceeds of the sale to his account. It is alleged on behalf of the accused that this was done in a fit of insanity, as the accused did not know the members of the firm nor had he any business-accounts with them. The accused was therefore kept under medical observation in the Lunatic Asylum of Ahmedabad until his recovery. As the accused showed some signs of sanity after being kept in hospital for a month, he was brought to trial before the City Magistrate. The medical evidence showed that the accused was suffering from melancholia, and if he were kept longer in jail he would suffer in health and would very likely die. Acting upon the medical evidence Rao Bahadur Gopalji Golabbhai Desai, the City Magistrate convicted the accused of committing theft in a building under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for two days and to pay a fine of Rs 200.—Mr. Fry, the Judge, and Mr. Gibb, the Collector, are proceeding to England by, the mail of the 16th proximo, on three months' privilege leave. Mr. Lord, Judge at Broach, will very likely succeed Mr. Fry here. Mr. G. S. Curtis who is now Post master-General at Madras, will be the successor of Mr. Gibb as Collector. Mr. Curtis belongs to the Bombay Civil Service, having been Assistant Collector for some time here. There is to be an entire change of Drawing Masters in the High Schools of Guzerat. The Drawing Master of the Ahmedabad High School is transferred to Broach, that of Broach to the Surat High School, that of Surat to Nariad and lastly that of Nariad, whose name is Mr. Dadabhai Dorabji Nareiwala, to the Ahmedabad High School. In Ahmedabad Mr. E. D. Talati, the energetic Head Master of the High School has opened a drawing class for girls. This year three girls appeared in the "Model drawing" examination, of which one passed successfully. The name of the successful candidate is Miss Motamai Edalji Talati. There were two falls of rain up to this time, which amounted to five inches and a half. This year the season set in earlier to the great relief of the sufferers from the excessive heat of Ahmedabad. The weather has become a little cooler since then.

IT is understood that the Travancore Durbar has informed the Government of India that it has finally decided in favour of the northern route for the proposed Railway to Quilon. This choice has been deliberately made, after considering all available facts and figures. Under these circumstances it is practically certain that the northern route will be adopted. It may be remarked that the section of the northern route that traverses British territory is far richer, from a traffic point of view, than the similar section of the southern route.

[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] Hos-

[illegible] DEATHS.

[illegible] attack of suspected plague re- [illegible] rd No. 8 to the Health Office on Sunday. The patient was removed to the Medical College Hospital by the relatives for treatment. No deaths were registered. The total seizures up to the 26th amount to 143, and the deaths to 106. The general death-rate on Sunday was 33 as compared with 50, the average of the proceding five years. The highest death-rate was seven in Ward 8 as compared with four, the average of the previous five years.

INOCULATION IN THE CITY.

Drs. Cook and Christie on Saturday inoculated a large number of people. Fifty-five of all classes were operated on at the Laboratory of the Health Office; over forty-one male and female members of the Brahmo Somaj community were inoculated at 13, Cornwallis Street, and seventeen at 14, Eden hospital street. Dr. Christie inoculated the Matron and some of the nurses of the Eden Hospital the same afternoon, Dr. Cook has up to Saturday inoculated 1,893 people, and Dr. Christie 130, making a total of 2,023 inoculations.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE EPIDEMIC DISEASE ACT.

At the instance of the Customs authorities one Golam Hossein Parpia, a merchant, was charged yesterday before Mr. F. A. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whit having, on 17th instant, infringed Act III. of 1897, Section 3 of the Epidemic Disease Act by importing into Calcutta beddings, rags, wearing apparel, waste paper, and used linen, per steamer Nadir, from Bombay. The case was the first of its kind heard before the Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hume, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Manuel represented the defendant. In opening the case, Mr. Hume said that the name of the accused was Soliman, who carried on business as Golam Hossein Parpia in Calcutta and also in Bombay, where his father carried on the business. Three notices had been issued in the "Gazette of India" prohibiting the importation of rags, &c., from any port in regard to which quarantine for plague was issued, and Bombay was one of the ports where quarantine was enforced. On the 17th of June the accused went to the Custom House and filled up a pass in which he described the goods as wooden-ware, copper-ware and hard-ware. The Collector of Customs growing suspicious over the contents of the cases, had them (nine cases) opened, and the articles in them were found to be those prohibited in the notices. When questioned as to how he came to fill up a false declaration, the accused said that he had filled up the pass from the description given in the Bill of Lading. If, however, he was unaware of the contents of the goods, it was his duty to apply to the Collector of Customs to have the packages opened and examined before the pass was filled up.

The Magistrate: Mr. Hume, were these things intended for sale or personal use?

Mr. Hume: The goods were in such a dreadful condition that they were ordered to be burned.

Mr. Manuel said that from what his friend Mr. Hume had stated in his opening to the Court, there was no case against his client and unless the prosecution could prove that the accused had imported these goods, he should be discharged.

Mr. Hume informed the Court that he hoped to bring home the charge against the accused and proceeded to call witnesses.

OPENING OF A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

A new plague hospital has been opened in Jaun Bazar Street, solely for the Mohamedans of the locality and the Vigilance Committee of that Ward (No. 13), are now arranging for its being fitted up for the reception of patients.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

A LEAGUE COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA VS RANGERS.

THIS match, which had been looked forward to with much interest for some time, was played off on Monday evening on the Calcutta ground. Owing to the intense heat the strain to such equal combatants to gain the upper hand taxed the staying powers of each player to the utmost, and neither side was seen to advantage. The ground was in fair order, but somewhat hard, and there was no wind to favour either side, although both would have been thankful for even the slightest breath. The teams appeared fairly representative; some few changes, however, were noticeable among the Calcutta men, E. Watson at half back taking the place of Robertson, who had hurt his leg, Powell replacing Jackson in goal, and Mercer and Beadel playing on the inside right and left, respectively, instead of Birkmyre and E. A. Watson. The Rangers had the same team which gained so decisive a victory over Dalhousie last week.

At about a quarter to six Dr. Wilson started the ball for Calcutta from the Garden end, and the home team at once assumed the offensive, which position they maintained throughout the whole of the first half. The Rangers now and then broke away, and from a good run on the right wing scored a goal within ten minutes of the commencement of the game, but the score was equalised almost immediately afterwards from a melee in front of their own goal. These were the only two points scored during the game. Calcutta had hard luck in not adding to their score in the first half, but this was mainly owing to the good play shown by the Ranger backs and the want of combination among the Calcutta forwards. The ranger forwards, on the other hand, played a sound game throughout, and their first goal was the result of a pretty piece of passing between Powell and Hooley. Before half time was called it was apparent that the sultry weather was telling on both sides, and the game became very slow. On resuming the Rangers began the attack, and a shot from Hill went over the bar. They continued to press and Cook put in a well placed centre, which found Hooley in position, but the shot unfortunately was not successful. Powell, the Calcutta goal-keeper, now had his hands full and was continually called upon to save. The game throughout the second half seemed to have little life, most of the players being done up.

CALCUTTA.—Goal, Powell: backs, Harris and Wimbush; half backs, Parrott, Jacob and E. Watson; forwards; Stewart, Beadel, Wilson, Mengens, and Mercer.

RANGERS—Goal, Hodges; backs, Griffiths and Templeton; half-backs, Hilton, Day and Pritchard, forwards, Cook, Hooley, Hill, O'Sillivan, and Powell.

DALHOUSIE VS. UNITED HOWRAH.

After the poor exhibition the Dalhousie had made against the Rangers, it was thought by some that this game would prove a close one, but the team had been reorganised, and playing with lots of dash and good combination, they defeated the Howrah by three goals to nil. A large crowd assembled on the Howrah maidan to see the game, which was very fast in spite of the weather being so oppressive. The home team kicked off, but the half-backs stopped the run. Tan nahill put the ball forward to Bell who with Rochead's help went right away. McLelland collared the centre and gave his forwards an opening, but they found the defence too strong. Both Noble and Oakley kicked faultlessly. After a few minutes the visitors settled down, and a smart run put the Howrah goal in danger, and before it could be cleared Lindsay succeeded in lodging the ball into the net. Re-starting the ball, Wilson led off well, and a centre from Murphy made Brown use his hands. Some pretty passing among the Dalhousie forwarded, finishing with a centre across the mouth of goal and Bell, coming up on the right wing, sent in a shot which beat Bennett. For some five minutes after the Dalhousie kept up the pressure, and then McLelland afforded some diversion by dribbling the ball up the field. This put new life into his forward who kept the opposing backs busy, and Brown had to step out to save, but had plenty of time. McLelland again made an attempt to score which looked promising, but the ball struck the bar and bounded back into play. After this the visitors had far the best of the game until half time. Re-starting after the interval the Dalhousie went off with a burst, and within a minute carried the ball right through the backs and left Swan to notch the third point. Things looked bad for the United, but McLelland changed his position from back to centre forward. This added a little excitement to the play as his dodgy runs kept the backs well employed, although they did not much advance the position of his team. The visitors now appeared to slacken their afforts and indulged in some good passing which considerably bothered the defence Bennett in goal was kept constantly at work, shots being sent in from every side. These were all well cleared. A break away by Murphy on the Howrah right wing looked promising, but the shot at goal went wide. He, however, repeated his performance later, and Brown had to use his hands. During the last five minutes of play the visitors had matters all their own way and bombarded the home goal, but without adding to their score.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL.

IN her new novel "Helbeck of Bannisdale" (1 Vol. Smith, Elder), just published, Mrs. Humphry Ward takes once more for her theme the story of a spiritual conflict. The love interest, delicate and impassioned, develops through incidents that belong to the romance of the soul. The central figures in this exalted drama are a convinced Catholic and an unbel ever. Alan Helbeck belongs to a family that has been Catholic for twenty generations. His ancestors suffered for their faith, and because of their adherence to it fell from wealth into poverty. Catholicism is the master influence of Helbeck's life, every tendency of his nature is brought under the control of his deep and fervent piety. His fanaticism, his native nobility of soul, his force of character, his tender responsiveness to some of life's appeals, his deafness and insensitiveness to others are presented with accumulated touches of subtle and sympathetic vision. He leads the life of an ascetic in the once splendid mansion, that every year grows barer of treasures, robbed and ruined by the zeal of his charity, of his abounding energy in founding orphanges and churches. The man rejoices in the thought of his impoverishment, his isolation, continuing the grand tradition of martyrdom endured by the Helbecks. He feels "a passionate oneness between him and his inheritance, between his nature and the spirit of his race."

Thirteen years before the story opens, Augustina Helbeck married Stephen Fountain, a scientific man, who scoffed at all religion, and held that one who "took any thought for his soul was either a fool or a knave." From the moment of her marriage, Helbeck ceased all intercourse with his sister. On the death of Fountain, he accepts her offer of reconciliation, and the poor little widow lady with her step-daughter Laura come to dwell at Bannisdale Hall.

Laura Fountain, brought up by her father, and devoted to his memory, has

IMBIBED ALL HIS SCORN OF SUPERSTITION;

and superstition means for her every form of spiritual faith. Until her arrival here she has lived outside of all religious life. She comes to her new home in the midst of the Lenten season. The Jesuits, to testify their appreciation of Helbeck's zeal for the Church, have sent a priest of their order to conduct the services in the chapel of the house. The old hall swarms with priests, with nuns, with devout worshippers:

> The sound of intoning, the scent of incense, seemed to pervade the house, and at the centre of all brooded that mysterious presence upon the alter, which drew the passion of Catholic hearts to itself in ever deeper measure as the great days of Holy week and Easter approached. Through all this drama of an inventive and exacting faith, Laura Fountain passed like a being from another world, an alien and a mocking spirit. She said nothing, but her eyes were satires.

To the contempt for what she holds to be barbarous idolatry Laura adds a deep sense of resentment against priests and all ministers of religion. But for the antagonism of the Clerical party in Convocation, she is persuaded that her father would have attained collegiate honours withheld from him. In Catholicism she sees only the triumph of the Priest. The appeal its Church makes by its pomp, its circumstance, its unity, to the imaginative mind, only serves to deepen

THE REVOLT OF THE PAGAN GIRL.

She has Dissenting relations in the neighbourhood. Her father came from an old family of yeomen, and Laura, full of hope and confidence in their sympathy seeks them out. The Masons are as fanatical in their Protestantism as Helbeck is in his Catholicism. They are rough and uncultured bigots, bitter and narrow to ferocity. It is they who have roused the enmity of the country side against the master of the old Hall. Laura strives to remain loyal to her father's kinsfolk, but she is repelled by their barbarity, their spiritual uncomeliness. She is a proud, restless, delicately-fastidious creature. The "thorny charm" she possesses has a disquieting effect upon her host and he becomes aware that an earthly passion is possessing his heart. The fight the man makes against the love that is distracting him from the love of God, that is robbing him of his spiritual tranquillity, is finely realised. There comes the day when, in the light of a crisis, Laura's heart also "opens to her own reading—like some great flower that bursts its sheath." The revelation comes to her with a sense of humiliation:

> How is it that contempt and war can change like this? She seems to have been fighting against something that all the time had had charm, that bore within itself the forces that tame a woman. In all ages the woman falls before the ascetic, before the man who can do without her. The intellect may rebel, but beneath its revolt the heart yields. Oh, to be guided, loved, crushed if need be, by the mystic whose first thought can never be for you; who puts his own soul, and a hundred torturing claims upon it, before your lips, your eyes! Strange passion of it, it rushes through the girl's nature in one blending storm of longing and despair. The rapture, the sorrow, and struggle of the love of these two, so passionately at one in their emotions, so divergent in their outlook on this world and the next is a poignant romance. The man brings to his passion all the intensity of the recluse; the girl all the fervour of her pure soul. There is, however, an ever present anxiety in her love. She cannot relinquish her inmost will to the claims of the priests' They "want all that is I," she cries, and she knows in her quiet moments that she cannot surrender it. We will not reveal by what bitter resource Laura extricates herself from

HER TRAGIC DILEMMA.

The crisis of that long mental struggle has the inevitableness that belongs to the action of characters depicted with the imaginative insight that is a quality of genius. This quality is discernible in the characterisation throughout. The book lacks humour, to relieve the seriousness of its theme, but Mrs. Ward's touch has gained in lightness, in swiftness, and spontaneity of effect, and there is charm and grace, as well as force, in the impression the story leaves upon the mind.

The descriptive passages abound in beauty. Here is a description of a northern spring morning, touched with something of the joy that inspired Wordsworth's praise of daffodils:

> A Westmoreland wood in daffodil time—it was nothing more and nothing less. But to this child with the young passion in her blood it was a dream, an ecstacy. The golden flowers, the slim stalks, rose from a mist of greenish-blue, made by their speary leaf amid the encircling browns and purples, the intricate stem and branch-work of the still winter-bound hazels. Never were daffodils in such a wealth before! They were flung on the fell-side through a score of acres, in sheets and tapestries of gold—such an audacious unreckoned plenty as went strangely with the frugal air and temper of the northern country, with the bare walled fields, the ruggedness of the crags above, and the melancholy of the treeless marsh below. And within this common lavishness all possible delicacy, all possible perfection of the separate bloom and tuft—each foot of ground had its own glory. For below the daffodils there was a carpet of dark violets, so dim and close that it was their sceat first betrayed them, and as Laura lay gathering with her face among the flowers, she could see behind their gold, and between the hazel stems, the light-filled greys and azures of the mountain-distance. Each detail in the happy whole struck on the girl's eager sense and made there a poem of northern spring—spring as the fell-country sees it, pure, cold, expectant, with flashes of a blossoming beauty amid the rocks and pastures, unmatched for daintiness and joy.

ARISTOCRATIC EQUESTRIANS.

A NOTABLE charity fete to help the Red Cross Society has been given by the Cercle de l'Etrier at Tattersall's Riding School. Apart from charitable objects the committee was moved by a wish to revive the equestrian ways of ancient France. M. Faure, who prides himself on his horsemanship, attended the fete. He had with him also on horseback the Maharajah of Kapurthala, and was surrounded by the officers of his military household in full-dress uniform. The equestrian exercises of the gentlemen riders were like those of "la haute ecole" at a circus. The programme included a sort of carrousel, in which high and gracious dames played the parts usually assigned to circus girls. On the whole, the circus girls would have ridden better. The best lady rider was the co-heiress of a great sugar refiner, and bears now a title that sounds pleasant to Faubourg St. Germain ears. She and the Countesses de Failly, de St. Leger, d' Aumont, and so on, were saluted in cavalier fashion by the President. His Master of the Horse, Major la Garenne, was in this band of equestrians, with his much prized friend and neighbour at Rambouillet, Comte Potocki. Ladies and gentlemen wore Louis XV. riding costumes. They were more than "smart," and were got up with the greatest care by first-rate tailors, but they should have been powdered. The ladies were in dark green habits, with basque corsages, gold braid military trimmings, white satin waistcoats, and neckties of lace and ribbons with falling ends. Gentlemen wore the uniform of the St. Hubert Hunts—namely, black frock coats, top boots, and small three-cornered hats. It was the Charles XII. costume in the 18th century revived out of compliment to Gustavus III. Hussar and other cavalry officers were in full-dress uniforms. The horses were highly bred. They kept time beautifully to the music of a band which was not in view. Numerous figures were gone through. It is an open secret that the ladies and gentlemen riders are to perform at a grand fete in 1900 before the Emperor and Empress of Russia and the heads of other States.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MILTON RELIC.

THANKS to the courtesy of one who claims to be a collateral descendant of Milton—a descendant from Milton's brother Christopher—there now lies before us an authentic Milton relic. It is a little tortoise-shell case, some four inches long, 1 1-2 broad, and half an inch deep or thick, containing tablets, three ivory leaves, and a pair of dividers; other contents—a pencil and a pen and three other things—having been lost. At the bottom, which is of steel, there is a nearly circular raised part, which was used by the poet for sealing his letters.

Presumably the poet bought it, or was presented with it, perhaps, by one of the best of fathers, or the mother, whose well-known charity began no doubt at home, though it did not end there; perhaps by Mistress Mary Powell, before or after their relationship was so sadly overclouded, or by the Lady Margaret Ley, the honoured Margaret of his courtly sonnet; but one might go on for ever conjecturing donors—before his blindness became complete, which it did in 1652, when he was about 43 years old. It is a taste dainty little article just such as Milton's refined must have approved and appreciated. And we may picture him with it often in his hands in his Aldersgate and Barbican days, or when resident at Whitehall. To think that these tablets may once have had written on them from time to time notes on the many subjects that occupied his quick and versatile mind in the busiest and intensest period of his life—on the Prelates and their arrogancies, on that burning question of Divorce, on the Freedom of the Press, on Education, on some political matter which the Secretary for Foreign Tongues was to handle in his choicest Latin, or, what is yet more interesting to imagine, on the great poetic design which he was fondly cherishing in the midst of all those other claims upon his time and attention, which, however, against the grain, he did not think himself free to neglect or ignore; for, to quote his own memorable words, "were it, (what he felt called on to do) the meanest under-service, if God by His Secretary Conscience enjoin it, it were sad for me if I should draw back; for me especially, now when all men offer their aid to help, ease and lighten the difficult labours of the Church to whose service by the intention of my parents and friends I was destined of a child and in mine own resolutions." But subsequent owners, generations ago, rubbed out all traces of "commentaries" that would have so profoundly interested us and possibly enabled us to see some masterpiece, or some part of a masterpiece, in the making. The tablets are pretty well clean now, except that the hand of Time has slightly discoloured them. On one is written "1727," the year in which Milton's widow died, but it may have been written long after that event; and on another, "Mr. Richard Lovekin," seems legible followed by what we take to be "alias Cock." Who Mr. Richard Lovekin was we learn from an affidavit that providentally has accompanied, and still accompanies, this interesting souvenir of one of the greatest Englishuan. This document runs thus:

> I Richard Lovekin, of Namptwich (now Nantwich), in the county of Chester, do affirm and will make oath, if need be, that a tortoise-shell case containing a pen, pencil, three leaves of ivory, and a pair of dividers, and a fish-skin case in which is contained ivory leaves (this fish-skin case does not appear to be extant), late in my possession and now the property of Josh Massie, were given me by my aunt Mrs. Milton, widow of Poet Milton some time before her death, who informed me that both of the cases above-mentioned belonged to her deceased husband Mr. Milton, and that he used the raised oval at the bottom of the tortoise-shell case as a seal; also that he did intend to have had his own coat of arms engraved on it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first day of October (originally "September," but the September is crossed out) A.D. 1742. RICHD. LOVEKIN.

So this tortoise-shell case can be traced back to Milton's third wife, Elizabeth nee Minshall, who we know belonged to a Cheshire family living at Wistaston, a village lying some two or three miles east of Nantwich—between Nantwich and Crewe. To Nantwich she retired shortly after the poet's death in 1674, and there spent the fifty years and more that she survived him. From some of Milton's biographers she has received scant courtesy or rather scant justice; but for all that she seems to have been a kindly and an intelligent woman, though, probably enough, not fondly loved by her step-daughters or her nephews-in-law. Her intelligence is vindicated by Aubrey's account of his conversations with her, and her wifely kindness by the nuncupative will and certain evidence—the evidence of her two maid-servants—given in support of it. His "Betty"—so the poet called her—seems to have carefully tended him, to have "made much" of him, in his growing infirmities, and, in particular, to have prepared for him such dishes as his delicate appetite found palatable; and, as the document before us shows, she kept by her till near the end of her own long life some memorials of a union—it lasted eleven years—which will evidently preserve her name as long as English literature is loved and studied.

AN ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

"FLANKS EVERYWHERE AND A FRONT NOWHERE."

A REMARKABLE and interesting communication has reached me writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail," from a British officer in the Ashanti hinterland. It is a long jeremiad of misery and recrimination against the colonial authorities of the Gold Coast, particularly the higher officials, and throws some new light on the recent British expedition into the interior. Neither the object of the expedition nor the means employed to carry out any of the details seems to be clearly grasped by the authorities.

Before the Imperial officers left England they were told that all arrangements had been made with respect to transport, and all the other necessaries of their expedition, but when they arrived on the coast they found not only that everything was in a state of chaos, but that the official hierarchy displayed an apathy or an ill-will that was anything but conducive to success. The result of this was seen in the march of one of the contingents through Kumasi towards Gambakka. After enormous difficulties in obaining a sufficient number of carriers,—about 1,200—these began to prove unmanageable even as near the coast as Mansu. At Kumasi at least 400 of them had absconded, and a little further on not only had the greater part of them vanished, but the whole load of ammunition, and other necessaries even more vital, had to be abandoned.

The runaway carriers spread confusion and panic everywhere in their route, so that the *debris* of the expedition working its way painfully towards Gambakka invariably found the villages deserted and all the eatables hidden away.

The system of depriving the former chiefs of all power—quite an unnecessary measure—operated against the chances of the expedition, for whereas formerly a certain number of men or a certain amount of work could be requisitoned of the chiefs, these now profess themselves incapable of acting or of exercising any influeuce. Most of the officers in the expedition mentioned fell in, and the whole project, as far as that was concerned, was a lamentable failure. Meanwhile expeditions had been sent to various other places but with a like result. Various villages were occupied—Kintampo, Gaboru, Burmasi, Wa, &c.,—by officers with forces totally insufficient in case of attack, and of course unnecessary otherwise. One of the officers expressed it by saying, "We have flanks everywhere and a front nowhere." Owing to bungled arrangements some of the Hausa troops were sent on marches without the usual subsistence money. They were forced to raid and loot by the way, in order to avoid starvation; and when the matter came to the ears of the authorities they were punished for these outrages. The Hausas did not understand it, and they became extremely discontented. Some of the officers of the Colonial Service were unprovided even with camp beds, and when one of them complained to the responsible party he was met with the stupefying reply:—"I do not care, Captain—whether you have a bed or not. Sleep under the blue vault of heaven!" The Imperial officers, though not under the control of the Gold Coast authorities, are all exceedingly disgusted with the state of affairs, and I am told that those responsible for the conduct of the expedition will probably not fail to issue a scathing report on their return. The health of the white officers has been very bad, partly owing to the shameful arrangements made, or rather neglected. One officer, dying of fever, was reported as having deserted his post without leave, because he left the hinterland without waiting to write and get a reply from the coast. On the way down he met the mail coming up, and following the custom of the Imperial officers, he opened the bag, took out his own letters, and resealed the bag, sending it on. For this offence a warrant was issued for his arrest, while he lay unconscious, and almost at the last extremity with the terrible malarial fever. One of the Gold Coast Commissioners pointed out that the warrant was illegal and refused to execute it.

The main object of the whole hinterland project is to establish a stronghold at Gambakka to counterpoise the French at Wagadugu, but the failure to do this has been ridiculous. It was intended to raise native troops, train them, and in case Samory should go to war with the French (in a matter involving England), he would have a vigorous support in the battalions so formed. Not only has nothing been done towards making Gambakka comparable to Wagadugu, but the policy pursued towards Samory himself is changeful and irresolute. On the one hand the officers are confidentially advised that Samory is a greater danger to the tribes friendly to England than to the French, and proposals are made to the French to act in concert with the British forces to crush him—an utterly unfeasible scheme. On the other hand, Samory is alternately treated with flattering overtures and sharply snubbed by the coast authorities. Such are a few of the facts which threw some light on an expedition launched with a great flourish of trumpets, but speedily involved in a perfect slough of incapacity, cross purposes, and failure.

TRANSVAAL REMINISCENCES.

JUDGE JORISSEN'S MEMORIES.

IN view of the recent Presidential Election in the Transvaal, the publication, in Amsterdam, by Mr. J. H. de Bussy, of the "Recollections" of Judge Jorissen, possesses considerable interest. These "Recollections" cover, roughly speaking, a period of twenty years, and deal with events in which the speaker himself played no small part.

Dr. Jorissen was one of the first of that band of cultured Hollanders imported into the Transvaal to occupy positions of trust, owing to the lack among the burghers of good material for the formation of competent officials. He was educated for the ministry, but had forsaken the pulpit and had taken up the journalist's pen. He had for some time desired to change his sphere of action when his opportunity came in 1875. In the middle of that year he was introduced to Mr. Burgers, himself an ex-clergyman, who was then President of the Transvaal. Dr. Jorissen was offered, and accepted, the appointment of professor of classics in the Gymnasium which was to be set up in Pretoria. He was however, destined never to fulfil the duties of that post for on the advice of the Transvaal Consul in Capetown, he applied himself to the study of law. According to his own statement, he mastered the theory during his journey from Capetown to Pretoria, while he picked up the practical side in the acting appointment of State Attorney, the very post to which he aspired, which he afterward attained, and which he held for a time during the annexation. It was no wonder then, under the circumstances, that in later days he was dubbed "Old Necessity," the wags meaning by the nickname that, like his prototype, he knew no law. Raised to the Bench some years ago, his appointment gave rise to much opposition yet it has been fully justified as he has proved himself honest, fearless, and straightforward.

His book is full of interest, for it contains many excellent descriptions of the chief actors in the recent history of the Transvall and of the events recorded. He paint for us the diplomatic, yet haughty and imperious, character of Sir Bartle Frere, the result of his training in the stern discipline of the Indian Civil Service; the politic Sir Evelyn Wood, "lively, sprightly, bustling," seeming to play a part, and at times becoming brutal, while others he made the most of a slight faculty in hearing, and then again his restlessness is depicted; the way in which he jumped in and out of a window in the conference room at Pretoria, or rushed on horseback to Rustenburg and back in a day and a half. We are shown also the stern demeanour of Redvers Buller, who disliked the peace negotiations and despised the foe; yet, at the same time recognised the trait in the Boer character which made the peasant dolegates os the Heidelberg Government regard themselves as on an absolutely equal footing with the General who represented the British Government. All these traits of character are set forth in graphic language, while some of the scenes recorded are described with dramatic skill. Moreover, too, the real character of the Boers is laid bare, rather incidentally than in express terms. Their suspiciousness and tendency to impute the worst motives, their own internal discords, and their untrustworthiness which at times approaches closely to treachery.

With reference to the present President, he writes:

> Paul Kruger was not in 1876 the man with whom history has acquainted us, but he was a member of the Executive Council; he had been Commandant-General, and he was the representative of the Dopper party. No one could suspect in him at that time the man we have since learned to know. He colleagues in the Executive Council, Messrs. Christian Joubert (now Minister of Mines) and Isaac Holsthausen gave a greater impression of ability, and took a greater part in deliberations than he. Paul Kruger grew to be feared. Burgess intended, if the opportunity arose to put him on some responsible Commission. . . . My first meeting with Paul Kruger was remarkable enough to be recorded.
>
> One fine day I had gone, after office hours (it must have been in March, 1876), with Mr. Swart to his house to drink a bitter. Mr. Kruger comes in suddenly from Rustenburg. We were introduced, and in his usual plump way he put the question to me:
>
> "What is your belief?"
>
> "I have no intention of telling you."
>
> "But don't you know that a Christian should always be ready to give an account of his faith?"
>
> "Certainly to anyone who has a right to ask an account."
>
> "Have I then not the right?"
>
> "No; did I ever ask you your belief?"

Once, and once only, has Oom Paul been known to speak English, at least so far as Dr. Jorissen knows, and that was during the peace negotiations at O'Neill's Farm. The armistice was to be prolonged, bnt General Wood refused to sign a paper to that effect. An orderly was outside the house ready to to carry the news to the camp. Kruger asked what the orderly meant, and on being told his face darkened and he cried out in English: "Stop that man!" Then returning to the house he made the interpreter say to Wood: "I cannot understand how an honourable man first agrees to do something and then refuses to sign his name to his promise."

Dr. Jorissen gives a most interesting account of the whole period of the war of independence, from the first meeting at Paardekraal and the removal to Heidelberg until the signing of the Convention of Pretoria. The following is his description of Amajuba:

> We could follow with our eyes the line which Colley's troops had taken on that notable night of Feb. 26-27. To our left, in a southerly direction, was their starting point, the four or five red strips which, sloping downwards straight before us, glittered in the sun, with the paths to the deep spruit, just beneath us, which they traversed. Thence they bore to their left, to the right of where we stood, to climb the mountain which runs east and west, out of which or up which, or over which the comerears itself; that cone which was the scene of as much courage, as much contempt of death, as much panic, as, since Thermopylæ, history has scarce recorded. What a dark mass was the "Dovecote" (this is the meaning of the Zulu word Amajuba). What deep holes there were, what perpendicular walls treacherously shooting downwards from the green bushy ridges. A plucky undertaking was it to climb that mountain by night. Poor fellows, who had to go down next morn by these neckbreaking walls. Four toilsome hours upward; four minutes to the bottom. On our side, too, could be distinguished the other cone which shoots from south-west of the great cones and forms the kloof, by which the sudden onset of the Boers was made more easy. The illustration was made more interesting by the lively narrative of the English newspaper correspondents, who, formerly kept at a distance, this day, in company with several officers, honoured our meeting with their presence. Two of these gentlemen—Cameron and Carter—had taken part in that midnight march, were next day taken prisoners there, but courteously released; they especially told us the critical moments of the day, pointing out each spot.

One other piece of graphic writing there is which gives a good description of the break-up of the Boer camp on Langenek:

> There is, or was, a picture on a broad scale of the visit of Sir Evelyn Wood and staff to the Nek days afterwards. Mr. Melton Prior chose the moment when the English officers, attended by Commandant-General P. J. Joubert, surrounded by the members of the Government and his staff, with President Brand, were, as it were, witnesses of the horsemen riding off in parade style; drawn up in a semi-circle beside the great tent, where lunch was to be taken immediately in honour of General Wood. Here was the end. I had seen them ride from Heidelberg some seven or eight hundred strong. The touch of the artist was happy. Firm and sharp came the round veld hat, the the bandolier, the gun up-raised in the right hand compared with the slander figures of the white-helmed English officers, the grey colour of the one against the red tints of the other, while the seated figures of Brand and Pretorius were capitally drawn. The English General gave his hand to the Boer General, and from thousands of throats an "Hurrah" went up. The guns were discharged, and away they rode in perfect order, waving their hands, for home in triumph; looked after, not without wonder, by the knightly foe, who must needs recognise that he had seen a foeman worthy of himself. A couple of hours longer we remained together, while the laager broke up and left the Nek. There was no delay; the burghers longed for home; so far as could be seen to the north the roads were speckled with the white tents of the waggons.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 21 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	1	23 p.m.	17	59
Teheran	29	2	20 p.m.	...	29
Suez	29	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 29th June, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	1
" Karachi	...	22	...	2
" Madras	1	40	...	1

THE late Lord Playfair used to tell with great relish of an amusing experience he once encountered in Canada. Strolling with semi-scientific aim among some phosphate diggings, he came across a Scotch quarryman, with whom he fell into interesting talk. The quarryman proved to be quite capable of discussing abstruse subjects intelligently, and while talking he mentioned incidentally that Dr. Lyon Playfair said so-and-so. Lord Playfair was Dr. Lyon Playfair in those days. He revealed his identity to the quarryman and expressed astonishment that he should be of repute in this comparatively remote part of the world. "Man," was the answer, "yer name's travelled further than ever yer wee legs 'll carry ye."

THE ART OF TELLING A STORY.

IT was in the bar-room of the Club one evening. There were two or three of us there, lounging in chairs, or lolling at the bar, and thinking that it would soon be time to go and dress for dinner when in walked Jones and Baker—they had just come from the whist-room, and were very full of some good thing that Robinson had said. Our conversation happened to be running a little low at the moment, and we naturally pressed them to retail the "bon mot."

Baker and Jones, it should be prefaced, are both subalterns, and very good friends; but each in his heart of hearts, as sometimes happens among subalterns, esteems the intelligence of the other more lightly than his own.

There was a pause, while they looked at one another.

"Now then, out with it," we said.

By all the rules of the game, a story ought to be a monologue, the narrative of one person (dual control leads to confusion and nowhere), but what followed was a dialogue.

To save the reader trouble it will be as well to premise at once that in this dialogue only Baker and Jones took part, and that they spoke, or screamed, alternately.

It was Baker who began:

"Well, you see," he said, "we were playing whist and had just finished a hand"——

"It was the end of the first rubber."

"No, it was not. Don't you remember I said 'There's a treble straight off?'"

"'Two trebles' was what you said."

"But we didn't make two trebles—the first rubber was eleven points."

"But it wasn't the first rubber."

"I assure you, my dear chap, it was. You said to me, don't you know, 'It was that spade lead that did it.'"

"That wasn't then."

"Oh well, never mind. At any rate it was Robinson's turn to deal, and Jones here said to him"——

"I didn't begin it. It was Cleaver who asked him."

"My dear chap, what nonsense! Cleaver never opened his mouth."

"Never opened his what?"

"His mouth. He never does. At the best of times he speaks through his nose, and he didn't even do that."

"He speaks every bit as clearly as you do."

"Very likely. Anyhow I wish you wouldn't interrupt."

"All right. Only you may as well tell the thing right, while you are about it."

"So I am. Well, you know the funny way Robinson has of putting down every card, as if it were his last ten rupee note. He has got a stiff elbow, or something."

"Wrist."

"My dear chap, it's his elbow."

"I know it's his wrist; it was bitten through by a dog, years ago."

"That was his brother. This chap's got an elbow. He was hit on the funny bone playing polo, and the nerve went wrong, or something."

"I don't believe he ever played polo in his life."

"My dear fellow, I was there when it was done: at least, I mean, Smith of my regiment was; and the doctors treated it all wrong: they put him in plaster of Paris, when they ought to have worked it."

"You're thinking of the other Robinson."

"What does it matter? Anyhow this fellow's got something stiff about him. You don't deny that, I suppose?"

"Who wants to deny anything? Only you always think you know better than anyone else."

Things were a little strained after this, and somebody ordered drinks all round to restore harmony, and Baker was pressed to go on with his story, and tell us what it was that Robinson did say; but Baker was a little sulky for the moment, and said that a fellow couldn't be expected to tell a story in the teeth of another fellow and Jones had better do it. He should not say a word.

So then Jones began:

"It was like this you see. It was a new rubber, and Baker made a misdeal"——

"It wasn't a misdeal. You picked up one of Cleaver's cards."

"It is the duty of the dealer to see that the cards are properly divided."

"So they were; but a fellow can't help another fellow's being an ass."

"Precisely: that is why I was not to blame; anyhow I had fourteen cards, and Cleaver twelve, so when it came to Robinson's turn to deal Cleaver said to him"——

"It wasn't Cleaver, it was you."

"No, it wasn't, and I ought to know. Besides I shouldn't have thought of saying the thing."

"That wouldn't prevent your saying it."

"Thanks. Anyhow it does not make the slightest odds which said it."

"It makes the whole difference. There would have been no point in his answer if Cleaver said it."

"Why not?"

"Oh, any one can see that."

"I can't, not being a Rontgen ray. But, I say, I must be off: it's past eight, and I'm dining out. Good night, you fellows."

"But what was it Robinson said?" We shouted after him.

"Oh! Robinson, Robinson (Come on, "syce, jeldi") blow Robinson! It wasn't anything. Ask Baker.

But Baker was gone too. —D.—in the "Pioneer."

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

CONCENTRATION IN AUGUST.

REUTER'S AGENCY learns that important intelligence regarding the movements of the Dervishes has been received to the effect that the Khalifa's force at Shabluka has been withdrawn to El Boga, a Dervish post inland from the river and some forty miles distant from Khartoum. Shabluka—a very narrow defile on the river between Berber and Khartoum on the sixth cataract—was generally regarded as the spot where the Anglo-Egyptian forces would first meet with serious resistance during the last stage of the Soudan Expedition. Untill recently the first conflict was expected to take place at Metammeh, but Mahmud's withdrawal from that point to the Atbara disposed of this idea.

The abandonment of Shabluka removes the chief source of danger, as that place was an easily defensible position, fortified, it was reported, by ten guns behind very elaborate marked batteries, and commanding the only navigable channel, even at high Nile, in such a manner as to render the passage of the gunboats at least a very difficult matter. Shabluka was in fact generally regarded, from the information obtained by the patrolling gunboats, as the most dangerous and difficult position between Berber and Khartoum. The removal of the garrison to El Boga, where the majority of the Khalifa's army is said to be now concentrating, leads to the belief that no serious resistance will be met with until the neighbourhood of the Khalifa's head quarters is reached. All the Egyptian officers now on leave in this country will return to Egypt before the end of June; a considerable number will leave next week.

No definite date has been fixed for the commencement of the advance upon Khartoum. This is due not so much to the condition of the Nile, which is a known quantity, as to the question of the local weather between Berber and Khartoum. When the advance up the Nile south of Berber is made, the practically rainless country is left behind, and a region of torrential rains is entered upon, which last for some weeks during July and the beginning of August. These rains and the overflow of the swollen Nile render the alluvial soil along the banks impossible for troops, much less so for cavalry and artillery. It is therefore necessary for the authorities to delay the advance until the end of the rainy season, and until a sufficient period of drought has elapsed to render the ground passable for an army. It is extremely unlikely that this movement will be made before the middle, or possibly the end of August.

In the first week of August the 21st Lancers, now stationed at Cairo under Colonel Martin, will leave by squadrons for the front. It has been decided to reinforce the Anglo-Egyptian troops by the following regiments: The 21st Lancers, 32nd Field Battery, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 1st Grenadier Guards. Of these all are now at Cairo except the Rifle Brigade, which is at Malta, and the Grenadiers, who are at Gibraltar. The latter will probably not sail for Egypt until everything is in readiness for the advance. Colonel Lyttelton will command the new brigade. It has been decided to add to the existing force heavier ordnance in the way of 40-pounders and howitzers, the value of the fire of which against mud fortifications was successful demonstrated a few weeks ago near Cairo. As far as the large new gunboats are concerned the Sheikh Melih and Sultan specially sent out from England for this portion of the expedition have been put together, and are already practically ready for service at Abadich, from which point at high Nile there is a clear waterway to Khartoum.

When all is ready for the final advance the Anglo Egyptian force will number almost twenty thousand men, and it is expected that the distance of 180 miles to Khartoum will, counting for delays be covered in about a month, and that by the beginning of October the Khalifa's stronghold will be in the hands of the Sirdar. The railway to the Atbara, which will be the terminus for the time being, will be completed by the end of this month. The Egyptian force now distributed between the Albara and Abu Hamed consists roughly of 900 cavalry and camel corps, 9,000 infantry and 4 batteries of artillery. In addition there are four infantry battalions, 1st Warwickshire, 1st Lincoln, 1st Seaforths, 1st Camerons, with a battery of six maxims, the whole under General Gatacre, and numbering some 3,000 men, now in summer quarters at Darnoli, ten miles south of Berber. With the new brigade under Colonel Lyttelton and drafts from other Anglo-Egyptian garrisons in the Province of Dongola the force in August will number, as already stated, nearly 20,000 men. The whole force will be concentrated at the Atbara, whither the reinforcements will be conveyed by the desert railway. From that point the expedition will proceed in the lightest marching order along the river bank at the rate of about seven miles per diem under cover of the fire of the gunboats.

THE BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY.

WE are now so accustomed to an annual increase of several millions of tons in the production of coal in the United Kingdom that it is no longer regarded as phenomenal, says "Trade and Industry." When, in 1871, the output of the mines showed an advance over the previous year of close on seven million, tons, it was regarded with considerable alarm, although it was due almost entirely to home demand, and the foreign trade exhibited little more than normal development. It was the year of the Franco-Prussian War, and the production of iron showed an increase of about 700,000 tons, while steel was produced to almost double the extent of the year previous, 1870. Yet, in spite of the fact that the great augmentation of the output of coal in 1871 was attributed to activity in war material requirements, from that year onward the raisings from our coal mines have displayed enormous annual increments, until 1897, when the British coal production touched the colossal figure of 202,119,196 tons, as compared with 195,351,951 tons for 1896. Analysing the total for 1897, we find that the greatest increase has occurred in Wales, where the output has been 38,731,352 tons, against 36,761,000 tons in 1896; the Northern fields have augmented their raisings by 1,797,300 tons, the yield in 1897 being 43,587,527, tons, and in 1896 41,790,291 tons; further than these the Midland districts have advanced by a little under a million and a half tons, the production being 20,050,086 tons, and 18,578,834 tons, while Yorkshire has progressed from 42,337,227 tons to 43,671,863 tons.

EFFECT OF STRIKES.

In fact, advancement has been the motto all along the line. In the main, strikes, numerous though they have been, appear to have had little effect on the annual output. Economies effected in manufactures do not impede its advance, rather further it, as Professor Jevons contended; the introduction of other fuels influences it but little, in fact, it is an industrial paradox that the more substitutes that are found for coal, greater saving that is made in various directions in its use, the greater the increase in its production. The alarmists of some 20 or 30 years ago, including Lord Armstrong, Professor Jevons, and others, were warranted in viewing the vast drain upon our coal resources as no light matter. Our present position is certainly far more serious, although there still remains the bulk of our carboniferous deposits untouched, and this upon the least favourable estimate of quantities yet unworked. From some points of view however, the growth (and it is as continual as the growth of production) of our foreign coal trade is as worthy of consideration. In 1847 our coal exports stood at the figure of 3,700,000 tons; in 1897 they amounted to no less than 37,100,000 tons, or a greater proportionate increase than that shown in production.

ADVANCE IN EXPORTS.

The principal customers for our coal are France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Spain—all European countries—and the many countries which are our competitors in manufactures of all classes, especially the two former, who take the largest quantities. Each of these countries has shown a desire to augment its requirements of British coal during, at least, the last three years. The total advance in exports has been at a greater ratio than either the increase in consumption or the increase in production. It is contended by many that coal is used very largely as return cargoes, that we can best afford to give this mineral in exchange for other things, seeing we must give something. But this contention scarcely holds ground when we recall the fact that the bulk of our coal exports find their way no further than European countries. To our colonies, further afield, the quantities sent are insignificant. It may be policy to make up the deficiencies of our competitors in this respect, or it may not; but viewing this great export trade from one standpoint, we are supporting competition against ourselves. For instance, allocating the whole of this coal to the use in iron manufacture in Germany, France and Russia, we are supplying Germany with sufficient fuel to produce nearly 3 1-2 million tons of pig-iron, France with enough to turn out a far greater tonnage of pig than she actually does, which is far more the case in regard to Russia.

FEEDING COMPETITION.

That the coal imported into these countries from Great Britain is diverted into other channels, though probably manufacturing ones, there can be no doubt; but that it is largely used for these latter purposes upon articles which compete with British produce in British markets may be, perhaps, deduced from the fact that it is steam coal which forms the largest portion of our coal exports. Have conditions of international trade undergone a change since Jevons declared that the rate of increase in our coal exports is the measure of an increased commercial prosperity, or are we playing into our competitors' hands by increasingly supplying them with the basis of all manufacture? We have bound ourselves down to many theories in times long past, and very few of these we dare draw back from. Could we but utilise some of our idle furnaces in blast and regaining our lost iron supremacy it would be well; but it needs a Titan to shatter the shackles which bind us. Our coal resources must suffer ceaseless depletion, and under present condition we must continue to feed the furnaces and the factories of our competitors across the Channel, while from the West we are being threatened with still another opponent, even in our own home markets.

THE FRANKNESS OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

AN APPEAL TO HIS SUBJECTS.

A CURIOUS decree by the Emperor of China has been published in the home papers. It deals with the necessities of China at the present juncture, and is of great length. It opens by saying that since the war with Japan a great number of memorials, from officials of all grades, recommending what should be done to strengthen the Empire and maintain its integrity have been received, but when any question of vital importance with foreign contries arises, there men who are so eager to advise are always found wanting. This is their condition now (pursues the Emperor) just when the country is surrounded on all hands by powerful and crafty neighbours who seek advantages and combine to overpower China because they see that the defences of the country are neglected and decayed, and that the fleet is small and insignificant. The main question, therefore, is reform and reorganisation of the national defences. The trouble is that the present resources of the country are insufficient for the purpose, and the deficiency in the exchequer seems to be very great. Lately, says the Emperor, he sent out a decree ordering the provincial authorities to prevent peculation in the collection of "likin" and to disband useless territorial regiments which only suck the life-blood of the provincial exchequers. The replies to this decree did not attempt to deal with either of these two vital points; nothing was done towards discovering the exact number of dummy names on the rolls, and things now are just as bad as before. When the present dynasty began to reign the armies were enlisted from the whole population. No one then had ever heard of likin or miscellaneous duties, but there was no want of money and the troops were never wanting in their duty. At present there are many new taxes, such as "likin" and the opium duties, yielding large sums, yet the ordinary expenses are not paid. This is due to extravagance. Reference is made to the revenue in 1853 and 1865, and the expenditure in those years, and a recent memorial is quoted from one of the Presidents of the Boards at Pekin, in which it is proposed that a careful statement of the expenditure now should be prepared so that superfluous expense may be prevented systematically. In particular it is said that the practice of putting dummy names on the regimental rolls, the corruption in the "likin" and salt departments, and the sinecures for favoured officials should all be abolished and the expenditure kept within the amount decreed in all departments. The emperor approves of these recommendations, and calls on all the high authorities in Pekin and the provinces "to aid one another to serve us loyally in our time of distress and not to attempt to shift off upon one another important duties just because it happens that different provincial boundary lines separate one from the other." Further, these personages are adjured to remember the favours hitherto bestowed on them and loyally and diligently to attain the ends for which the Emperor is now striving. Again, brave and capable officers are to be sought out everywhere, and their names brought to be Emperor's notice that they may receive suitable commands. "Thus may we hope to obtain officers who with their men may be a human bulwark to the country against aggressive foes." It may be doubted whether any Emperor of China for the last 200 years has ever allowed such an admission of weakness, or such a wail of helplessness to be published to his subjects.

TOWARDS the close of the struggle between North and South (writes a Masonic correspondent—an English Provincial Grand officer) a young major of infantry in the Federal Army petitioned for a Lodge at Winchester, Virginia. This petition was acceded to. The lodge room was "rigged up" in a stores, and the records disclose some very interesting facts. One entry reads as follows:

Hall of Winchester, Hiram Lodge, No. 21 A.F. and A. M.

Monday Evening, Winchester, Virginia, May 1st, 1865.

Present (here follow names).

Applications of William McKinley, Maurice Watkins, H. Thompson, and Alfred M. Sheggage presented, were all elected and received the first or E. A. degrees at the same time.

Other records show that at subsequent meetings "Bro. McKinley" was duly perfected, and has since taken a keen interest in the fraternity. It is related of President McKinley that he was influenced to seek admission into the Masonic body by seeing how tenderly Federal and Confederate sick and wounded were cared for by the surgeons when they found they were Freemasons, and how there were friendly handshakes and the giving of money.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is much interest as to Mr. Gladstone's correspondence and papers, and the probable result in books. Here is an illustration of the method with which he preserved his papers, and of the readiness with which he could refer to them. He was able, without the slightest difficulty, to lay his hands upon the interesting letters written to him by Tennyson, although these extended over many years. Needless to say this was in connection with the preparation of the Tennyson biography, a book in which Mr. Gladstone took the keenest interest.

Mr. Leslie Stephen's new series of essays will be published by Mesrrs. Duckworth. The first title was "Studies in Biography," but he has changed that to "Studies of a Biographer." This is happier for two reasons, first because there are one or two papers which refer to literature pure and simple, rather than to biography, second because of Mr. Leslie Stephen's work in biography. He was the first editor of that great venture, the "National Dictionary of Biography," and he wrote the lives of Fawcett and of his own brother, Sir James Stephen. Tennyson is the subject of one of the present essays.

Three volumes relating to the late Lord Selborne are now in preparation. Two of them stand for the second, the political half of his "Memorials." The third consists of the letters on religion which he wrote to his son. Lord Selborne was a letter-writer of the old school, with all its charm, and he produced several books during his lifetime. One of these, which went into successive editions, dealt with the subject of tithes. On this and allied topics he and Mr. Gladstone had something like a symposium. Of the Selborne volumes now in the press none can be expected before the autumn.

A writer, who used the nom de guerre, "C. De Thierry," wrote a series of articles in the "New Review" on Imperialism—British Imperialism. These make, in effect, the contents of a volume which Messrs. Duckworth are bringing out at once. There is a preface, in his best imperialistic style, by Mr. W. E. Henley, who, more or less, introduced "C. De Thierry" to the public—another of his "young men." The book may be described as a study of British Imperial history during the Queen's reign. As to the federation of the empire, the author takes exception to the saying so frequent in the Old Country, "Oh, it is for the colonies to lead." He thinks the Old Country should encourage the colonies to the utmost

Mr. Smyth's memoir of William Terriss, deals with his career in intimate detail. His real name, of course, was William Charles James Lewin, and he was born in St. John's-wood, his father being a barrister, who did not, however, practise much. Young Lewin had an adventurous turn, went to sea for a time, and visited the Falkland Islands. Beginning as an amateur actor, he took to the stage, at Birmingham, in the year 1868. He played Chouser in "The Flying Scud," and got 18s. a week for doing so. There is a preface by Mr. Clement Scott, who is very appreciative of Terriss as the man and the artist. Messrs. Constable are the publishers.

Mr. Thornton's memoir of General Sir Richard Meade, to be published by Messrs. Longmans, is almost ready. It may be regarded as the complement of his life of another soldier-statesman of India, Sir R. Sandeman. That book traced the growth of our present policy towards the quasi independent tribes of the North-West Frontier. The new work shows the development of our power and policy in regard to the so-called feudatory States of the interior of India. Meade belonged to an Irish family from Innishannon, near Kinsale, and he joined the Bengal army in 1828. During forty-three years of Indian service—first as the soldier, then as the administrator—he only paid one brief visit to England.

"Snazelleparilla!" If it is hard to get titles for new books, here at least is one way of securing novelty. Messrs. Chatto have the volume so denoted nearly ready—that is, the experiences of Mr. Snazelle, the well-known entertainer, told by himself, and written by Mr. G S. Edwards. A story quoted in the preface gives the "note" of the volume, as we have learned to say. Two people were discussing some play, and one asked "Who's the author?" to which the other replied with the necessary information, "Ah" was the comment. "I don't like that fellow—he's always trying to educate the public." The authors of this volume tells us that as they desire no man's hatred they leave education out of their scheme, which is amusement.

Mr. John Hollingshead finishhed his Chronicles of the Gaiety Theatre some little time ago, and the book may be expected next month. The idea has been to tell the history of the Gaiety Theatre from the beginning, in particular its many personal associations. Mr. Hollingshead was so intimately identified with the establishment of the theatre that his book is largely an autobiography. The dramatic productions of the Gaiety have been an infinite variety, and [illegible] notable actors and actresses have at some time appeared on its stage. [illegible] of this in the illustrations, which include portraits of Sir Henry Irving, Mr. John L. Toole, Mr. Edward Terry, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Kendal. Messrs Constable announce the book.

A large book treating of the cross in tradition, history, and art is about to be published by Messrs. Putnam. The contents were prepared by the Rev. William Wood Seymour, an American, who had made the subject a study. He died, however, before seeing his manuscript into print, a task which was taken up by his executor. The first chapter gives the story of the cross, prior to the Christian era, in Africa, Asia, Europe, and America. Other chapters deal with types of the cross, its legends, the early forms of it in use, and the doctrinal teaching of the Crucifixion. There are many illustrations, the frontispiece being a picture of an ancient Irish cross.

Messrs. Chambers are reprinting as a shilling brochure the article on "Homer" which Mr. Gladstone contributed to their Encyclopedia." To this reprint will be prefixed Mr. Justin McCarthy's biography of Mr. Gladstone, contributed to the same work, brought up to the date of his death. The booklet will contain portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and other illustrations.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly is making a new English translation of Zola's novel, "The Fortune of the Rougon's" for publication by Messrs. Chatto. The next volume in Mr. Heinemann's edition of Bjornson's novels is to be Absalom's Hair and a Painful Memory The series will then be practically complete. Mr. Lane has a couple of six-shilling novels nearly ready for publication. One is A Celibate's Wife, by Mr. Herbert Flowerdew, the other "The Martyr's Bible," by 'George Firth." Three volumes of fiction by American writers are promised for next week by Messrs Harper. Mr. Howells writes "The Story of a Play," Miss Mary E. Wilkins is giving us her Silence and Other Stories, and in the third volume Mr. John Kendrick Bangs makes heroes of "Ghosts I Have Met."—Mr. Nisbet Bain's translation of Maurus Jokai's novel, "The Hungarian Nabob," will appear this month. Jokai's admirers think this one of his best novels.

To many readers of the Rulers of India volumes, it was a matter for surprise that the series was to come to an end without a biography of the founder of the Mogul Empire. The business was supposed to have been wound up when those engagaed in it dined with the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford in celebration of their admirable achievement. However, the conductors of the series some time ago reconsidered the subject, with the result that Mr. Stanley Lane Poole undertook to write a volume on Zahareddin Mohammed Baber, founder of the dynasty which the East India Company supplanted. The best extant account of Baber is his autobiography. Erskine's translation of which, a large quarto, is somewhat rare. The autobiography is one of the most delightful books of its kind inany language. Oriental linguists have pronounced it a masterpiece of style. Its great charm consists in the absolute, native frankness with which the author treats himself as he does everybody and everything else. There are no reticences in the autobiography. It shows us the Mogul conqueror as he really was—not only the bravest soldier and the most variously accomplished man of his age, but the humanest also, with a rare gift of humour and wit.

For a comparison between Central Asia under the Russian peace and Central Asia in the time of a contemporary of Elizabeth, the autobiography is invaluable. The Conqueror was a native of Ferghana, the Central Asiatic province from which a rising against the Russian troops was reported last week. The city of Samarcand, as described by Baber, was the home of polite learning, and of such science as was then cultivated in Mohammedan Asia. But it was on the way to the nadir of decline, from which, like Bokhara and other towns, it is ascending again under the Russians. The Conqueror might be winning battles, or holding his court at Agra, but his heart was always in Central Asia, Cabul for choice. Hindus he mistrusted and despised, and with his usual candour he says so.

Professor Hewins, of the London School of Economics, is preparing for the press a history of German commercial policy. Needless to say that there is abundant room for a comprehensive book on the subject, and that Mr. Hewins's history will be expected with great interest. The history will not be altogether new, except to the public. Its substance has already been given forth in the form of lectures at the School, an institution, by the way, the excellence of which the public do not appear to have as yet fully appreciated. The history deals not only with the Zollverein and the commercial expansion of the German Empire since the Franco-German war, but carries the investigation as far back as the earlier decades of the eighteenth century.

The Irish Literary Society is making progress with a work the lack of which has long been felt by students of Irish history. It is engaged on compiling a book of reference to original authorities. Mr. R. Barry O'Brien edits the book, which is to be the production of a number of writers each responsible for a special section.

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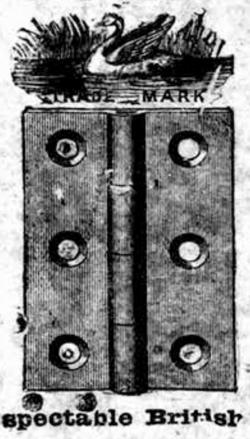

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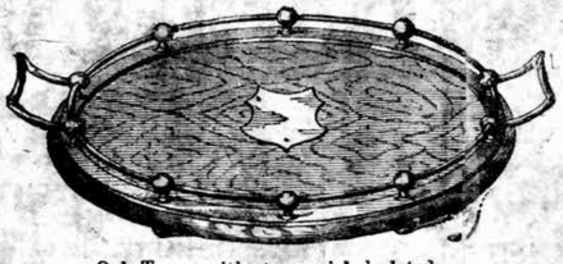

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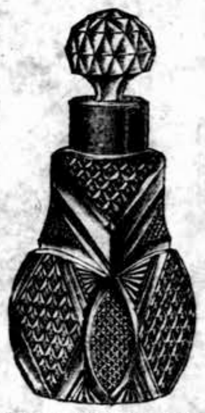

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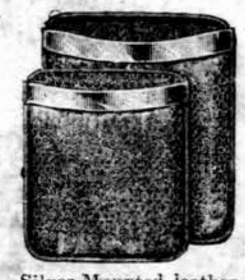
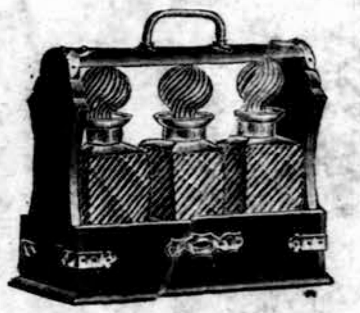
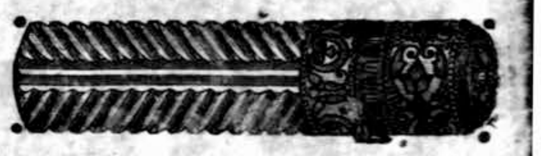


Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

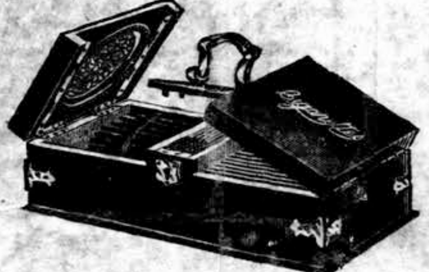


Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

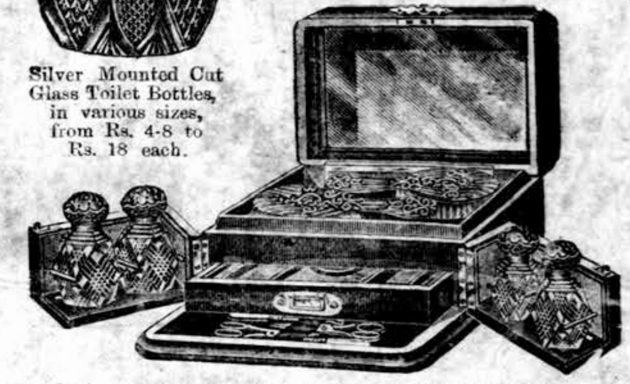


SMELLING FLASK 8601

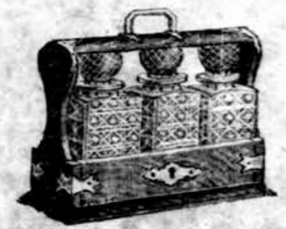
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.



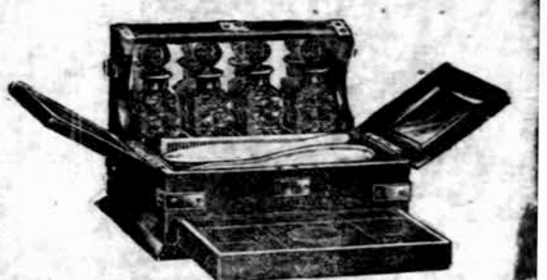
Smoker's Companion, Polished **Oak** and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



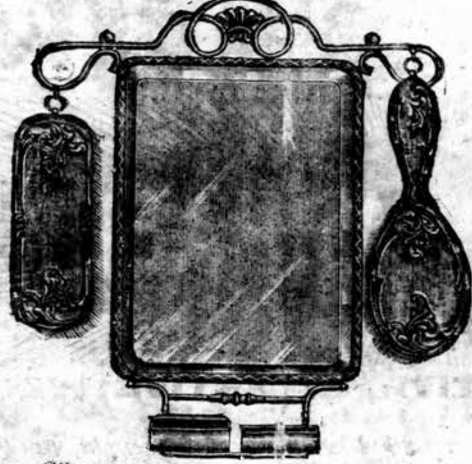
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs 200.



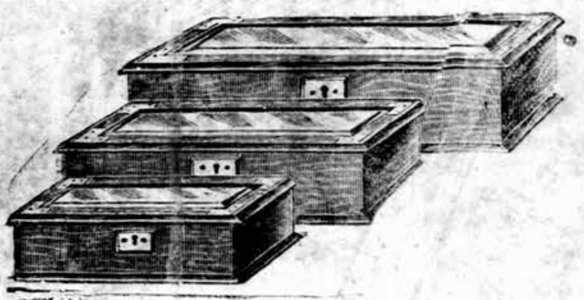
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 66.



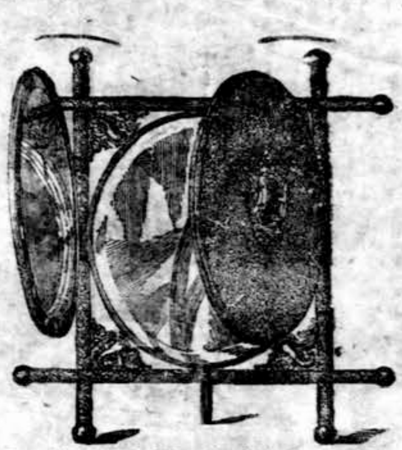
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



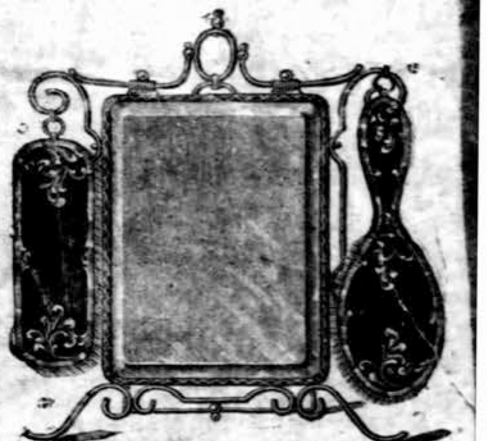
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



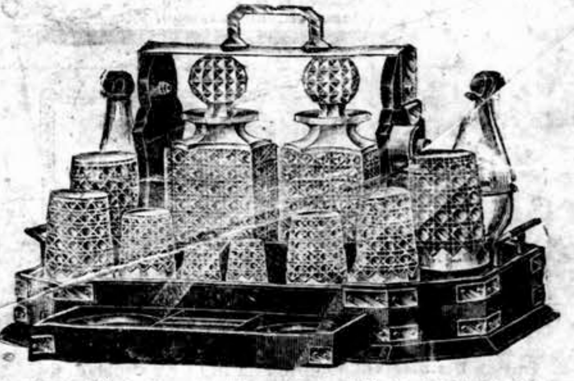
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



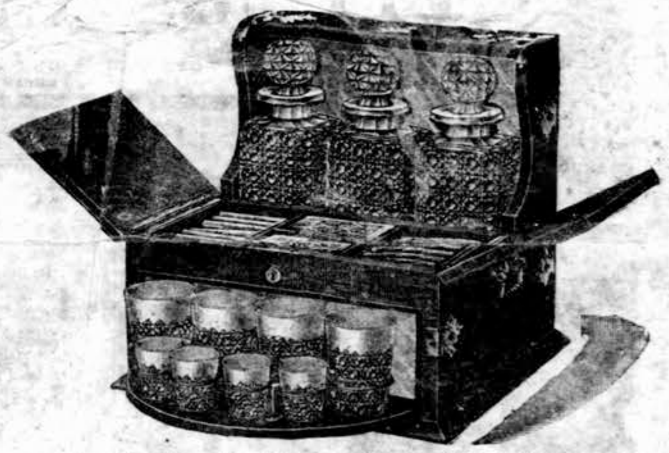
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



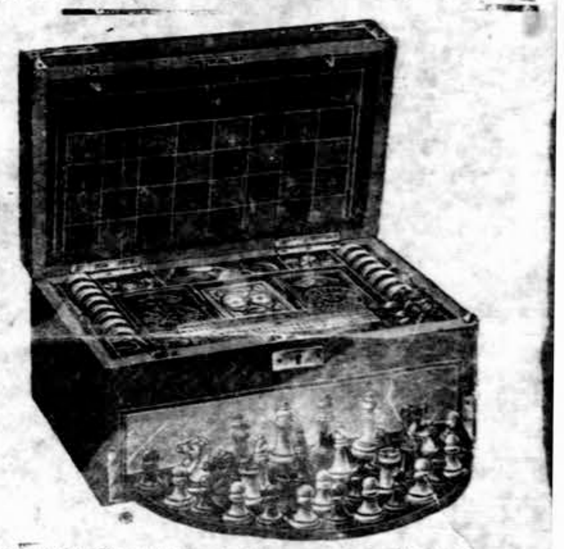
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 2 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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